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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.



Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, APRIL 22, 1899.

No. 16

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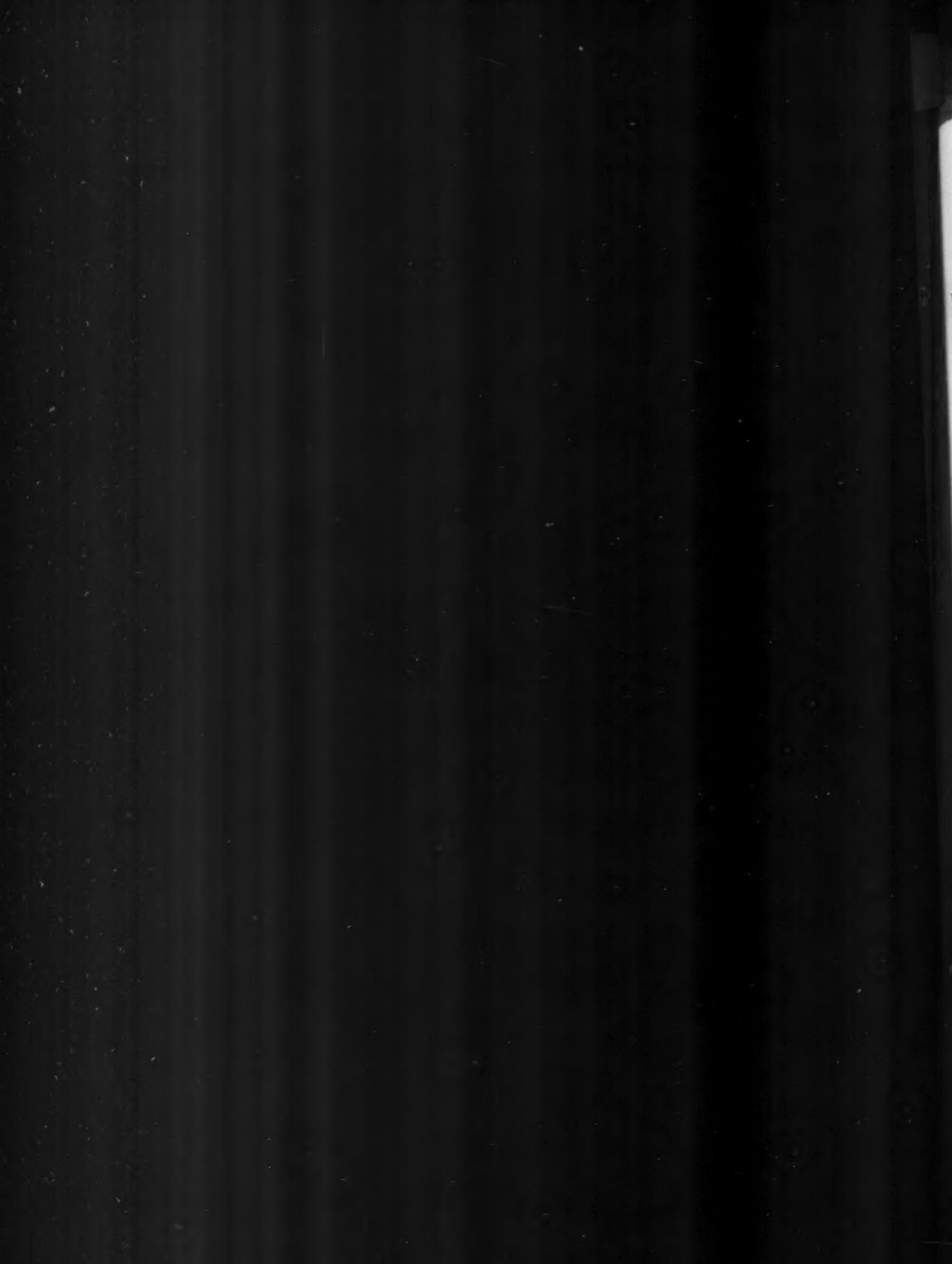
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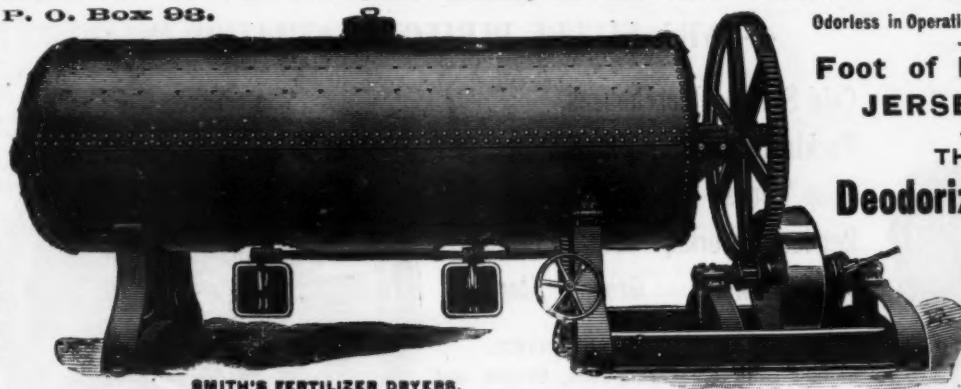
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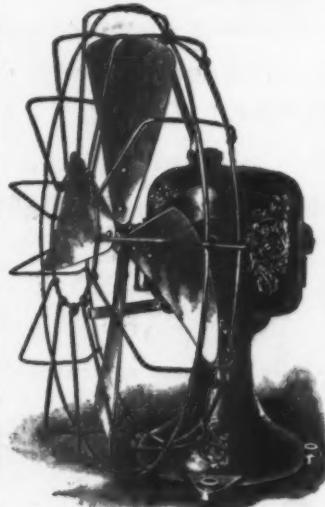
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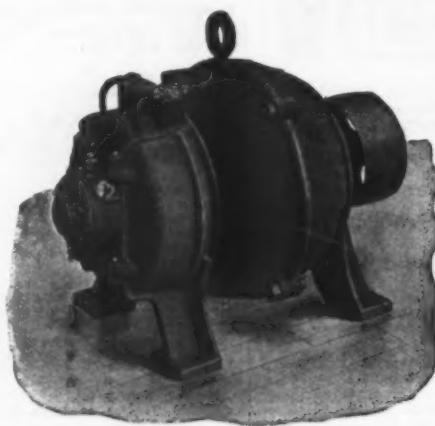
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The Red Book (Linsseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.	Meat Choppers.	Bacharach, Joseph.
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).	Engines and Boilers.	Enterprise Mfg. Co.	M. Zimmerman.
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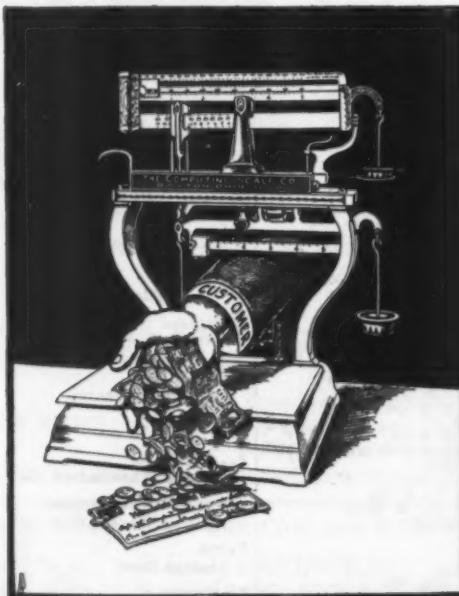
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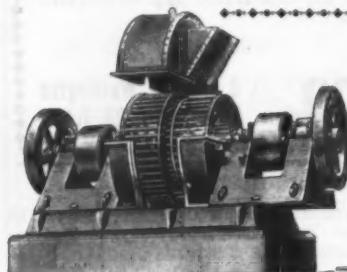
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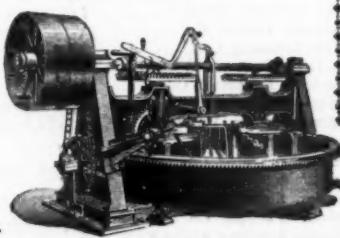
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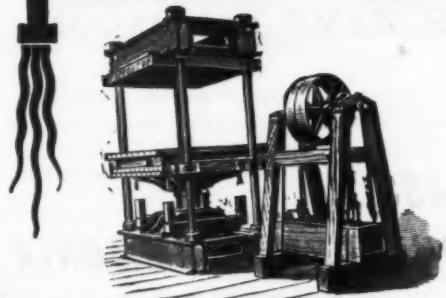
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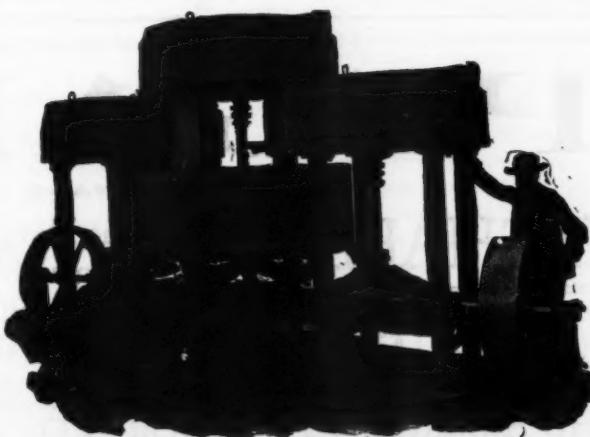
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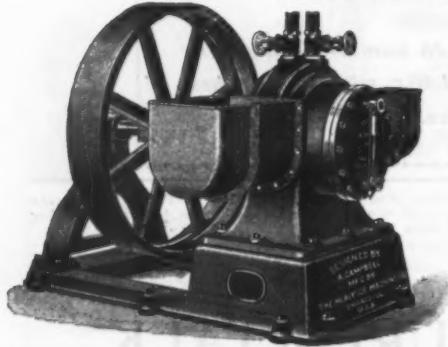
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THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Cable advices from Germany indicate adverse prospects for the new German Meat Inspection Bill as submitted by the Imperial Government to the Diet. The opposition appears to be very strong and determined. It does not only come from Agrarian quarters, who could be anticipated to fight such a measure, but extends also into factions, from whom a rather favorable disposition to the new law could be presumed. The members of the parliamentary commission, to which the law was referred after the first reading, and after a brief though passionate discussion, are reported to be in a large majority hostile to the Government's proposition. Many sweeping amendments are likely to be decided on by the Commission, while it is probable, if not certain, that the Imperial Government will not approve of any material changes in the carefully prepared bill. The outcome, therefore, is more than doubtful for the final passing of any law at all.

The most interesting, though, for Americans, rather painful incident of the debate in the Diet was the quotation of so-called "American papers" by nearly all of the opponents of the bill in support of the contention, "that American packers had not scrupled to poison the American army, and, therefore, would have much less scruple in poisoning Germans." Well, here are the fruits of Gen. Miles' reckless statements, and of the decidedly doctored reports of his newspaper friends. The leading German-American newspaper, which tried to outdo the yellowed journals in such malignant and fabricated reports, may feel especially proud of its frantic efforts in calumniating the leading American industry and of the willing echo it has found from the enemies of American commerce. Fortunately, the German Government had better sources of information for its able representatives than the so-called "American papers." It takes such "reports" for all they are worth, which means very little, and will resolutely maintain its impartial, and, therefore, in effect, friendly position to American meat. And if the result of all labor and thought spent on an improved and uniform inspection should be the failure of the Government bill, the American packers will simply continue to find ready and increased markets for their excellent and cheap goods, even in Germany.

PACKERS AND TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation is a vital auxiliary to any enterprise. It is especially so in the packing trade. The stock, slaughtering and the dead meat businesses of the country have become so enormous, and the competition in trade so keen that a hitch in carriage or an unfair transportation rate has a disturbing effect upon the market value of stuff. During the recent freeze the Western packinghouses all experienced the insufficiency of railroad transportation facilities. Just now the Union stockyards at St. Paul are having trouble

with the railroads about delays in the transfer and delivery of stock at the yards. The friction has gone so far that those concerned have appealed to the railroad and warehouse commission for relief from the great inconvenience thereby resulting to their business. It would seem that public spirit and the best business enterprise would have suggested a remedy to the transportation companies long ago. The key to the business situation is the ability to haul and to easily handle stock and freight in and out. A company is blind to its own interests when it hampers the interests of those on whose freight the carriers live. It is a short-sighted policy for any transportation company to choke its own carrying trade by over-charging in rates, or in a deliberate hold-up by blocking its own freights, for some petty advantage.

The packing trade in the West is more important than the Georgia fruit trade. This being so, it seems to us that a system of express, cattle and provision trains running on limited express time should speed out of every center and make a hasty delivery of meat and its products. Packers may yet be forced into the trunk line business.

INJUSTICE TO AMERICAN HIDES.

The first successful attack upon the hide and skin interests of the United States was made by the tanners of imported stuff and leather concerns when they succeeded in influencing the government to admit foreign pickled sheep skins into this country free of duty. Logically, that means also the introduction of fur, of pickled calf skins, and of pickled hides. It is impossible to understand the position the treasury has taken in this matter so important to our native skin interests. The government's position is made further unintelligible by the fact that if a skin or hide simply has salt sprinkled over it to preserve it until vatted it is classed as "partly manufactured," even though a hair is not taken from it, a tool has not been put to it, and not an ounce of offal has been removed from the flesh side of it.

If the mere sprinkling of salt upon a green hide brings it under the classification of being "partly manufactured," and, hence, subject to duty, what should the customs' status of a pelt which has been limed, scraped, pressed, all the wool removed, and put through the thirteen preliminary processes in the factory up to the final one of pickling or preserving it in a brine of salt solution to keep it? These would have to be done at the tannery otherwise. Even skivers (split sheep skins) are admitted free. Such reasoning and such decisions as have been lately rendered against the tariff laws in favor of foreign skins look like the sandbagging of American interests at the instigation of those whose aim evidently is to throw down the customhouse bars to the green skins and hides of foreign countries.

American packers recently asked to have admitted free of duty the skins stripped from the cattle shipped abroad by them. It was urged that these hides were practically

slaughtered in bond, as the carcasses bore government tags, and that the hides could come back bearing the original skin, thus virtually slaughtering these exported stock in bond. The treasury ruled in the negative. One packer reshipped hides of this class as a test, and paid the duty under protest, subsequently suing for a return of the duty. The result was adverse to him. There was as much equity, and certainly more Americanism in his contention than there is in the treasury's rule of rebate which imposes a duty on green hides imported into the country and then remitting that duty on the hides when made into shoes and leather, which are exported from the country. Certainly skins exported on cattle are as justly entitled to freedom from duty upon returning to their native country. These inconsistencies and queer ruling may not look awry to the treasury, but they certainly look peculiar to home interest, and especially those interested in the welfare of American hides and skins.

It is claimed that the duty on skins, etc., only benefits the packers. It benefits every man who slaughters an animal. The packers are most largely benefited because they do most of the slaughtering. But the fact that it benefits them admits the case for all others. The free entry of foreign hides can not but injure the whole of the stock interests of this country and place those interests at a disadvantage.

COLD STORAGE IN THE NAVY AND MARINE.

The awakening of our country to the fact that we have outgrown our naval protection at sea has aroused the people to the fact that we must have a large navy to physically and morally escort our contemplated merchant marine about over the great waterways of the world. These new conceptions and the international aspect of our domain from its extended frontiers as well as the necessities of the situation, have presented many trade possibilities to our commercial mind.

One of these trade extensions which follow the flag and are incidental to the newly developing order of things is cold storage. The Celtic and the transports now on their way from the port of New York to Manila, as well as the Grant, and the Sherman, which have arrived in the Philippines, demonstrate the fact that a vessel can carry a cargo of frozen meat almost any distance, for months, through any variations of climate and feed from her storage chambers a very large number of people. Under these conveniences of science it is no longer necessary to carry a herd of cattle aboard ship with the attendant stench and filth from them for the sake of fresh food and change of diet at sea.

The successful demonstration of the fact that refrigerated and frozen meats and poultry can be carried and fed to a ship's passengers, en route, alleviates much of the concern and inconvenience heretofore experienced in even large seagoing vessels, and it gives a better diet.

The late war with Spain, and the conduct of the campaign against the insurgent Fil-

pinos, from a transport and a marine standpoint, suggest the placing of a refrigerating machine and a cold storage chamber in every United States transport and man-of-war. Such conveniences seem to be necessary, and should be part of the building equipment of all of the larger seagoing ships of our future navy. The placing of a refrigerating machine in every passenger and first-class cargo steamer seems also to be one of the facts to be accomplished in the near future.

Peeping through the vast fleets of the merchant marine, transports, and navies of the world the impression is inevitable that cold storage and refrigeration have a vast future, the impetus for which American enterprise in the Spanish-American war can be thanked. Refrigeration now has an open door and new life when viewed from a marine transportation standpoint.

A HINT TO COTTONSEED HULLS.

Like all other things cottonseed oil has its by-product. The oil, of course, is the principal commodity produced from the cotton seed, and the common soap made from its "foots" is a by-product of the oil itself. This residue thus gets a commercial value. The short lint is the least profitable of the products of the seed. Next to the oil itself is the "cake" or cottonseed meal. The hulls have heretofore been treated as virtually useless except as a feed for cattle, etc. The large percentage of the fertilizer properties which the cotton plant extracts from the soil is found in the hull of the cottonseed. This being so, the phosphorous, potash, ammonia and other chemical ingredients of the hulls which are true fertilizers in the reproduction of the cotton plant would suggest the idea that these hulls should have a higher commercial value as a fertilizer or an ingredient for such than they now have as a cow or other animal food. Ordinary farm experiments have to a limited extent demonstrated the possibility of this. It is a matter which the cottonseed oil mills might profitably take up. Analysis of these hulls for their fertilizing properties during the summer months when the mills themselves will be closed would doubtless discover the formula for compounding an agricultural fertilizer with these hulls as a base, which would open a new and a wider field for at least one of the least profitable by-products of the cottonseed oil industry. It seems a waste of profits to cast so valuable a chemical substance into the stomach of a beast when a higher price might be realized from the sale of it as a vegetable ingredient for a rich farm manure. The matter is, in view of the crude tests made, worth serious treatment. The field is a large one, and a new one from a cottonseed oil mill standpoint.

Our March exports of oleo and margarine as well as for the nine months previous were excellent.

Oleomargarine showed a slight increase, in both quantity and amount realized. Our exports for this product shows: March, 1898, 336,911 pounds, for \$31,599; 1899, 352,265, worth, \$37,386. For the preceding nine months of 1898, 2,511,390 pounds, at \$232,000; 1899, 4,285,742 pounds, valued at \$387,103.

Oleo oil showed a gratifying increase in price for the month just ended though less was exported. In March of 1898 we exported of oleo oil 13,971,400 pounds, worth \$834,325; 1899, 13,172,038, valued at \$942,918. For the previous nine months of each year, 1898, 94,786,593 pounds, for \$5,622,725; 1899, 99,326,778 pounds, at \$6,294,307.

OUR MARCH EXPORTS.

Our meat and provision exports for March, corrected to April 12, 1899, show the result of the effects which the maligning of American products has had upon our trade with foreign countries. This is especially noticeable in the conspicuous falling off in the export trade in cured beef and cured pork products and in tallow.

Fresh meats have increased, both for the month of March and for the nine months ending with it. On the whole, our foreign trade has been satisfactory. The exports in detail show much of interest.

The number of cattle shipped in March showed a decrease from last year. For March, 1898, 37,666 cattle were exported, as against 29,539 in March, 1899. The value of this item varied also. For March, 1898, the herd was worth \$3,400,000; same month, 1899, \$2,583,817. The number and value for the nine months ending March, 1898, 317,447 head, for \$28,713,342; 1899, 226,680 head, for \$20,484,236; showing a loss of \$8,220,106.

Hogs are a small item, but they nearly doubled for last month. The shipment of live hogs was, for March, 1898, 533, at \$3,360; 1899, 924, for \$5,921. For the nine months ending March 1898, the total swine exported amounted to 5099, worth \$32,752; 1899, 6033, valued at \$41,270.

Canned beef experienced a decided falling off for the month just ended, though the total for the nine months preceding show a slight lead in value over the total shipments of the same period of 1898. Last month we exported 2,405,087 pounds of canned beef, valued at \$216,065, and 3,263,182 pounds worth \$303,266. The previous nine months show, for 1898, 31,237,723 pounds, at \$2,763,126; 1899, 30,475,738 pounds, at \$2,780,606.

Fresh beef fared better, even in the face of its traducers. The exports, both for March and for the previous nine months, are as follows: March, 1898, 21,973,397 pounds, valued at \$1,828,304; 1899, 25,530,103 pounds, worth \$2,080,913. For the preceding nine months of 1898, 205,012,254 pounds, at \$16,932,713; 1899, 19,931,592 pounds, for \$16,445,353.

The falling off in the shipments of salted beef during last month was more conspicuous than that of canned beef, though the nine months of 1899 comfortably exceed the exports of the same period of the year before, as the following comparison shows: March, 1898, 4,520,073 pounds, valued at \$262,502; March, 1899, 3,607,838 pounds, at \$217,951. For the nine months ending March, 1898, there were 33,882,395 pounds, worth \$1,809,886, as against 35,738,111 pounds, valued at \$1,977,376, in 1899.

Tallow fell for the month just ended, but this was doubtless due to the heavier shipments of stocks during the preceding months. Although only 6,377,041 pounds were exported in March, 1899, at a value of \$278,566, as against 8,730,761 pounds in 1898, valued at \$343,291, there were exported for the nine months ending with March, 1899, 75,692,173 pounds, worth \$3,004,710, as against 47,149,944 pounds, worth \$1,760,898, for the same period of the previous year.

Hog products had varied success in the foreign market. Bacon suffered a loss. In March, 1898, we exported 61,748,860 pounds of bacon for \$4,506,159, while last month it was only 47,620,665 pounds, worth \$3,434,942. For the nine months ending with the month the figures were: 1898, 478,098,064 pounds, at \$34,540,244; 1899, 426,053,310 pounds, worth \$31,722,723.

Pork has met with more favor in the foreign market. As a result, we exported last month 16,133,672 pounds of this product at a value of \$926,023, as against 11,046,061 pounds worth \$654,953 for March of 1898. The nine months ending March shows, for 1898, 67,822,896 pounds, at \$3,740,144; for 1899, 124,744,320 pounds, worth \$7,459,240.

Lard showed a falling off for last month over March of 1898, but there was a net gain for the nine months previous, as the totals will show. We exported in March, 1898, 72,916,998 pounds of lard, worth \$4,173,524; for 1899, 63,786,842 pounds, valued at \$3,835,816. For the nine months ending the same month of 1898, 522,018,295 pounds, valued at \$28,187,200; 1899, 532,746,108 pounds, worth \$31,833,443.

We shipped 2,034,440 pounds of butter last month, and 1,505,229 pounds in March of 1898. For the same month of 1898 we exported 2,188,264 pounds, and only 1,897,324 pounds last month. In spite of home scandals which are atrocious and unjustified, and in the face of adverse legislation abroad, our export trade in meat and provision products is in a healthy state. We feel that those items which have suffered a falling off will soon recover themselves and again show an increase.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the c. t., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

FEEBLY FLUCTUATING MARKETS, BUT ON THE WHOLE THE DRIFT OF AFFAIRS A LITTLE MORE ENCOURAGING—THE MAY LONGS WELL SHAKEN OUT—THE PACKERS HAVE THE STUFF—CASH DEMANDS QUITE MODERATE.

It seems to be clear that a fair portion of the concessions made in prices from time to time has been chiefly for the purpose of shaking out the outsiders and for the purpose among the packers of getting better control of the products; this has been assumed as the reason even within a few days on any changes that have taken place to easier prices from momentary reactions to firmness, even though the belief has been on the later period that the holdings of the outsiders have been of a very moderate order. There has been good reason for the belief that the outsiders through the week have had very little of the May option, and that they had been extensively frightened out previously. Any pressure that has taken place at times with a view of getting these outsiders to show their hands, has not been productive of material offerings of the products of that early option, while there would be no reason to expect other than a desire to quit it further, if it were held, on the spiritless condition of general affairs, in the diminished export demands and the all around feeling that not much can be expected of the May option in any event. We believe, as mentioned in our previous review, that gunning for further May longs is hardly worth any effort that would necessarily be expended, and moreover that the packers have about come to that conclusion, while that it has been the chief reason for occasional reactions to stronger prices made through the week. The packers stood essentially shoulder to shoulder through it, for sometime heavy liquidation of the outsiders; that they believe in a stronger market later on would be implied from their anxiety to get hold of the property, and the fact that they are now carrying essentially all of it this side of July. We think, however, that there is a substantial long interest among the outsiders of the July option, but with people who will not be shaken out of it, unless changes in prices should be of an extraordinary character, and which are not likely to happen. Most confidence is felt over that later delivery. By that time, as for that option, any favorable conditions should be full blown for all that there is in the feeling that prices will be higher. That some stimulus has been given hog products more recently by the unfavorable grain crop reports has been less significant for the present than the actual situation of the products themselves in their closer holding by the packers. But, if crop reports concerning wheat are to come along of a serious character, and which seems likely, considering the hard winter over which the growing crop has passed, there is a probability that the hog products will fall in line over any enhanced firmness displayed for the

grain, particularly as the packers now should be more interested in a better line of prices with their competitors in the outsiders well cleaned out of their near holdings. Moreover the receipts of hogs have been falling off, and are less now than at this time last year, while their prices are higher; this has influenced in some degree the later firmness. But it is likely that there are plenty of hogs back, and that their momentary falling off in receipts at marketable points can be attributed to the fact of the farmers being busy at farm work, and which is being carried on a little later this year than in the previous season. Besides this the quality of the hogs on recent arrivals has been less desirable, with a marked scarcity of heavy averages, and there has been less competition among the packers to secure them. For a few days, at least, there is likely to be more or less variability to the hog products in sympathy with grain, and as the speculative element construes the no doubt liberal number of telegrams and letters that come forward respecting wheat crop damage. In the event of wheat being pushed up in price at any time on serious damage reports, corn would naturally sympathize, however, natural the supposition that if the wheat crop is extensively damaged there would be an increased acreage for corn planting. That hog products have been considered as upon bottom prices latterly has been pointed from the fact that the few shorts have pretty generally covered their deals, and that they have not considered it good policy to continue against the long side for a longer period and as partly scared by the higher prices of hogs in their influence upon the products. The most disappointing development latterly has been in the export trading. While the shipments in the previous week were large, they did not represent so much actual demand as consignments. This week's shipments out of the West have been very moderate, while the demands there for both meats and lard have been of a conservative order from both the continental and United Kingdom shippers. The lard product has been especially slow in trading on English account, while the continent seems to be relying worse than for some time previously upon its compounds, as holding very good stocks of cotton oil and associated fats, with which it is doing more extensively its own compounding. Then it is filling in on its wants a little more freely from its increasing supply of home grown hogs. The continent is holding off on its lard trading here much as it is on tallow and the various grades of greases, and seems to be exercising again the conservative mood which characterized it in previous seasons, and which latter gave way only in the urgency of requirements in the fall early winter months, and which it was hoped would have been reported suppressed. The home trade demands at the West are not as yet of a seasonable order. The demands from the South and Southwest are behind those of last year up to this time; this may be accounted for by the backward season; it cannot be expected that consumption at the South will be at all free until the planting season is well under way and the workers are able to obtain money to buy.

The New York market has not had especial briskness in any department of trading. The refined lard people are having a steady run of orders in a moderate way from the continent. The English buyers have been doing little in

Western steam lard, but have taken a fair quantity of city lard; they have also bought sparingly of bellies, which latter were at rather easy prices. The city cutters have found a freer sale for hams and shoulders to near markets at rather firmer prices, but have had dull demands for bellies. The West India trading has been of a light description. The compound lard refiners have had a freer inquiry for their product from the home trade, while they have sustained its price on the firm cost of cotton oil and the stearine. The stock of lard in New York, April 15 was 15,966 tes.; prime, 259 tes. off grade, and 2,068 tes. stearine, or a total of 18,333 tes., against April 1, a total of 20,931 tes., which included 18,860 tes. prime; while last year, April 15, the total stock was 13,667 tes.

Export sales here last week, 750 tes. Western lard, 450 tes. city do, 150 bulls bellies, 75 tes. do.

Beef, city extra India mess has been taken up moderately well by the English shippers, with \$13.50 quoted; barreled in fairly active demand; mess at \$8.50@\$9.00; packet at \$9.00@\$10.00; family at \$10.50@\$11.00.

Beef hams have a very fair sale, and are firm at \$19.50, for car lots.

Canned meats are at very regular prices, and taken up to a fair extent; corned and roast beef, 1 lb. cans, at \$1.15; 2 lb. do, at \$2.10; 4 lb. do, at \$4.00; 6 lb. do, at \$6.85; 14 lb. do, at \$14.75.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 8,022 bbls. pork, 10,832,960 lbs. lard, and 21,167,152 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,903 bbls. pork, 14,528,708 lbs. lard, and 17,873,465 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week, 3,756 bbls. pork, 965,832 lbs. lard, and 3,688,410 lbs. meats; corresponding week, last year, 2,393 bbls. pork, 5,017,707 lbs. lard, and 15,894,592 lbs. meats.

On Saturday (15th) hog receipts West, 28,000; last year, 41,000. The products were stronger, and advanced for the day 7c for pork, 2-5 points for lard and 2 points for ribs, through the small receipts of hogs. There was some buying by packers. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.47½, at which 250 tes. sold; 150 tes. city do, at \$5.15. Refined lard at \$5.75 for continent, \$6.25 for S. A., \$7.35 for do. kegs of pork, sales of 125 bbls.; mess at \$8.75 to \$9.25; 50 bbls. city family, at \$10.50. In city cut meats sales of 8,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 5½; 10,000 lbs. do, 10 lbs. average at 5¼; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4½@\$4½.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 60,000; last year, 64,000. The products eased up with grain and larger hog supplies, and closed at declines for the day up to 12c for pork, 5 points for lard and 2 points for ribs. In New York, buyers had the advantage, with Western steam lard offered at \$5.45; 100 tes. city do, sold at \$5.15. Refined lard at \$5.75 for continent, \$6.25 for S. A., \$7.35 for do. kegs. Compound lard at 4¾@\$4¾. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$8.75 to \$9.25, 100 bbls. city family do, at \$10.50; short clear at \$10@\$12. Hogs at 5½@\$5¾. In city cut meats, sales of 20,000 lbs. pickled bellies, at 5@5½ for 12 lbs. average and 5¼ for 10 lbs. average; 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4½@\$4½, and 2,600 pickled hams at 7½@\$7½.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 56,000; last year, 64,000. There were fewer hogs than expected; there was some selling by the English packers, followed by their buying and other buying by the packers, besides the shorts were covering; the close shows advances for the day of 5c for pork, 2 points for lard, and 2-5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.50; sales of 150 tes. city do, at \$5.10@\$5.15, while 400 tes. city, iron bound packages, had been taken at \$5.47½@\$5.50. Refined lard at \$5.75

for continent, \$6.25 for S. A., \$7.35 for do. kegs. Compound lard at 4½@4¾. In city cut meats sales of 200 bulls clean bellies at 5½@5¾; 10,000 lbs. loose pickled bellies, 10 lbs. average, at 5½; 5,000 lbs. do, 12 lbs. average, at 5@5½. Hogs at 5½@5¾. Of pork sales of 125 bbls. mess at \$8.75 to \$9.25; city family at \$10.50; short clear at \$10@\$12.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 74,000; last year, 79,000.

The products opened easier with grain, with which it soon recovered and advanced substantially, with rather more active dealings as well. The supplies of hogs and their higher prices contributed somewhat to the firmness. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.52; city do. at \$5.15@5.20; compound lard at 4½@4¾. Refined lard at \$5.75 for continent, \$6.25 for S. A., \$7.35 for do. kegs. Of pork sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.75 to \$9.25, 50 bbls. city family do at \$10.50. In city cut meats sales of 14,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5@5½ for 12 lbs. average, and 5½ for 10 lbs. average, 750 pickled shoulders at 4½, 1,500 pickled hams at 7½@7½. Hogs at 5½@5¾.

On Thursday hog receipts were 58,000; last year, 67,000. The products were stronger early on the moderate receipts of hogs, but became easier with grain. The close showed unchanged prices to 2 points advance for pork, lard and ribs. In New York Western steam lard at \$5.55, city ditto at \$5.20. Everything else in the list was essentially as the day before.

On Friday hog receipts west 55,000; last year, 73,000. The products opened stronger, more through the moderate receipts of hogs, while there was some improvement in the cash demands. There were small reactions. The close showed for the day unchanged prices to 2 points advance on pork, lard and ribs. In New York Western steam lard at \$5.52; city ditto at \$5.20. All other products were unchanged in prices. At Chicago, prime packers offered at 4¾c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The stocks of oleo oil in Rotterdam at the close of last week were 4,000 tierces, all of which were sold on Monday on the basis of 43 and 42 for choice oil, and 40 for prime oil. Small parcels sold in the middle of the week at 45 for choice oil, and there is some uncertainty as to what action the market will take when further supplies arrive.

The neutral lard business during the week under review has been very quiet. Europe being well supplied with the article at present.

Nothing new to report about butter oil at present, good quality being very scarce.

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REACHING THE END OF THE INQUIRY.

The war Court of Inquiry has about reached the end of its investigations. The court is now busily sifting the evidence for the report which will summarize this mass of testimony. There have been nearly five thousand pages of matter transcribed and it will take a long time to properly draw from it the verdict of which it is the evidence. The ear of the court is still open for any new testimony which it might be desired to bring before the body. All sorts of sensible people and cranks have been patiently listened to. Volumes of irrelevant stuff have been permitted to enter the record because the court desired the widest freedom and the broadest search so that no one could afterwards accuse the investigators of bias. When most of the witnesses reach home, reflect and then read the silly and senseless things they have said they will deride themselves for their misguided enthusiasm and their fancied facts. Dr. Daniel A. Currie, of Englewood, N. J., will look ridiculous in a perspective which will show science on the one hand laughing at him for his impossible conditions for the presence of boracic and salicylic acids, and the colonel and two medical officers of his own Second New Jersey Regiment contradicting his reckless statements on the other hand.

For instance, Dr. Chas. P. Adams, of Hackensack, N. J., regimental surgeon of the regiment, said:

"I found the refrigerated beef, with two exceptions, good. I was on the alert for chemicals, but I found none. I had but two complaints. I attribute the sickness of the men to climate causes and to defective camp sanitation."

Dr. Charles R. Blundell, the assistant surgeon of the regiment, made the same statement. These medical gentlemen had charge of the food and health of the camp while Dr. Currie, the lieutenant colonel, was drilling men, and not practicing on them. Col. Edwin W. Hine, the commander of the regiment also contradicted his subordinate (Dr. Currie). He said:

"In the main, I found the rations satisfactory. I do not recall that Dr. Currie ever spoke to me on the subject of chemically treated beef."

George B. Taylor, who managed Armour & Co.'s icing and refrigerator cars testified as follows:

"No chemicals were used. We depended on ice and rock salt to keep down the temperature in the cars."

L. F. Edwards, Florida manager of Armour & Co., said:

"No preservatives were used. Cold air was our only preservative. We supplied the same kind of beef to the camps in Florida that we supplied to our customers."

John J. Murphy, superintendent of the icing department of Swift and Company, when called to the stand by the Recorder said:

"We used no chemicals in the preservation of the beef. I superintended the loading of the Manitoba at Newport News, and her meat, when put in, was in prime condition."

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and one of the ablest food chemists in the world, was on the stand towards the close of last week. Prof. Wiley produced his chemical report to which we referred last week. The fuller text disclosed many interesting facts gathered by analysis, and from the personal report of Dr. Bigelow, of the department, who accompanied the court through the West. These facts appear, according to the report:

Dr. Bigelow spent two days in Chicago investigating the packinghouses of Armour & Co., Swift and Company, Libby, McNeil & Libby, and Nelson Morris & Co. The carcass weight of the first beef used was 748 pounds.

This meat, the report goes on to say, is taken entirely from the fore quarters of the beef and represented all of the meat on the fore quarters except the shank, which is sold for soup bones, and the "third rib," which is placed on the market as such. The rest of the quarter is carefully boned, as much of the fat and gristle as practicable is trimmed away, and the meat is boiled for a few minutes for the purpose of shrinking. The 743 pounds used were placed in a vat of water at a temperature of 96 degrees Centigrade (205 degrees Fahrenheit). The addition of the cold meat reduced the temperature only about 5 or 6 degrees. The meat was cooked for thirty minutes, heated by live steam, when it weighed 529 pounds, showing a shrinkage of 214 pounds. It was then placed on tables and again trimmed, and the trimmings, consisting of fat and gristle to the amount of twenty-five pounds, were removed. The meat was then placed in two-pound cans, two ounces of "jelly" of the following composition being added to each can:

Solids, 21.51 per cent; proteids, 19.01 per cent.; ash, 2.34 per cent.; sodium chlorid, 1.29 per cent.

The "soup liquor" in which the meat was boiled weighed about 967 pounds and was composed as follows:

Solids, 0.98 per cent.; proteids, 0.01 per cent.; meat bases, 0.35 per cent.; ash, 0.28 per cent.; sodium chlorid, 0.04 per cent.

The influence of canning on the composition of beef is shown in a table. In fresh beef the parts, as given, are: Water, 482.8; proteids, 102.2; meat bases, 10.9; fat, 94.4; ash, 9.5; sodium chlorid, 4.3; undetermined, 13.2; total, 718.0.

In boiling there is extracted from these the following: Water, 202.7; proteids, 0.1; meat bases, 3.3; fat, 22.8; ash, 2.7; sodium chlorid, 0.38. In canning there is added: Water, 23.5; proteids, 5.7; ash, 0.7; sodium chlorid, 3.87.

The calculated composition of canned roast beef is: Proteids, 107.8; meat bases, 7.6; ash, 6.8; sodium chlorid, 3.92.

The composition of canned roast beef, as determined by analysis, is: Water, 303.6; proteids, 107.4; meat bases, 8.2; fat, 71.6; ash, 7.2; sodium chlorid, 3.73; undetermined, 6.0; total, 504.0.

The greater part of the gelatin found in the canned beef is due, not to the gelatin added in canning, but to its formation from collagen in the connective tissues during "pro-

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cessing." The average shrinkage was about 40 per cent. It detracts nothing from the muscle-forming element of the meat. The only substances removed are water, fat, soluble ash and meat bases. Of these fat is supplying fuel for bodily heat and the meat bases have same value as a tonic. A can of 30 ounces of roast beef contains the equivalent of 48.9 ounces of fresh beef, and would contain practically everything of value in the fresh beef with the exception of a portion of the fat. The "soup liquor" is used for beef extract and soup stock. The average pounds of commercial extract from 100 pounds of meat is 1.94. It is of considerable value as a stimulant. "Shrinkage," however, detracts very little from the stimulating power of meat. Since the protein matter of beef is relatively increased in canning, it would seem best that a larger amount of fairinaceous food be used in connection with roast beef than with fresh beef. The food value of the canned beef is far greater than that of an equal weight of fresh beef.

Thirty ounces of canned roast beef are equivalent to forty ounces of prime fresh beef.

Dr. Bigelow found nothing objectionable in the canning processes used by Armour & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, the Hammond Co., the Cudahy Co., the Armour Packing Co. of Kansas City, the Nelson Morris Co. and the Wilson Packing Co. All the samples from these firms, together with the cans sent him by the Court of Inquiry, were found sound and nutritious.

A rich witness was found in an honest butcher from Lakeland, Fla. Col. Davis examined him:

"You handled some carcasses that had been condemned by the regimental officer?"

"Yas."

"What did you do with it?"

"Sell it."

"Was it condemned?"

"Yas, I reckon so."

"Was it fit to eat?"

"Yas. It was good."

"How do you know?"

"I et some. It was fine."

"And it sold?"

"Yas, lack hot cakes."

Major Lee took the witness in hand:

"Did you pay Armour & Co. for it?"

"No, sir."

"Are you in their employ?"

"No, sir."

"Do you handle their meat?"

"Yas, considerable."

"Anybody else's?"

"Sometimes."

"Do you sell much meat besides Armour's?"

"Yas, lots."

"Fresh or refrigerated meat?"

"I kill it myself."

"You do deal in meat on the hoof, then?"

"Yas."

Major Lee smiled with a beam of pleasure at this candid admission of the Southern butcher.

"Which do you sell the most meat of?"

"Cows."

"Beef of your own slaughtering, then?"

"Yas."

"Where did you purchase your stock?"

"From the neighbors an' traders and drivers."

"Local herds then?"

"Reckon so."

"Plenty native cattle about?"

"Wall, tolerable."

"Did you sell more fresh or refrigerated beef?"

"More cows."

"Indeed? How much more?"

"Three times as much."

"So your customers did eat a large quantity of fresh killed meat?"

"Yas, they did."

"That will do."

Major Lee dismissed the witness. Then sweeps his eyes over all faces to note the effect of his coupe.

"Just a minute," said Col. Gillespie as the witness was about to step down. "Why did your customers prefer the freshly slaughtered beef?"

"Wall, judge, them what et th' fresh meat was too poor to pay the price for the other. I sold it to the poor people. It weren't so good." Major Lee felt a cold chill somewhere in his back. His smile became refrigerated.

Col. Gilmore and Captain Aspinwall contradicted each other as to what the colonel said of the Manitoba's meat. The government has investigated this boat and found

MODESTY FORBIDS

us to say that LARD PAILS make St. Paul FAMOUS, but it is a fact that more Tin Lard Pails are shipped from St. Paul annually than from any City in the WORLD, and we would be pleased to have you write the makers,

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the meat was put on in "A1" condition. It all reflects badly upon Gen. Miles conduct in Porto Rico. The Associated Press' reporter contradicted Gen. Miles' denial of the now much-called for interview which the commanding general would have obliterated, and which he said he did not even inspire. The newspaper world knows better, and the general public disbelieves the general on this point.

The New York "Times" reporter, Mr. Barry, corroborated Mr. Reed, the reporter referred to.

General Weston told of the proportion of 11 pounds of bacon to seven of beef, of the general excellence of the food, of the insufficient transportation and of the effort of every one to do the best he could under the circumstances. The world now awaits the verdict. It will be, "Not Guilty."

WHAT THE GERMAN CONSUL DID SAY.

In regard to the published interview which an Illinois paper claims to have had with Dr. Karl Buenz, the German Consul in Chicago, wherein it was stated that he had received official instructions from his government to "cease further correspondence on the subject of the American army beef investigations as the (German) government had come to consider the inquiry of little importance so far as the export trade is concerned," Dr. Buenz when questioned about the matter, said:

That is entirely erroneous. I never said I had received such instructions from the German Government, because I never have; nor did I say, as I am reported as saying, that the German Government felt called on to require of me all the confidential information I could command in Chicago. The German Government has never communicated with me on the subject, and what attention I gave to the matter was that which I felt was due from me because of my official position. I did say that I was of the opinion the investigation would not affect the handling of American beef in Germany, and for the reason I consider Mr. Armour, Mr. Swift, and the other American meat exporters too clever business men to send any but the best quality of meat abroad."

Canned Beef Requirements.

The following are the specifications for canned beef for the American navy:

"Shall be of the best quality ox beef, full weight, in tin of two pounds each, the weight of tins not included. The side of the tins to be made of best double (XX) I. C. tin, and the ends to be single (X) tin. Each tin to be marked with contents, name of contractor, name of packer, brand, and date of packing, and to be properly lacquered. Each dozen tins of beef to be enclosed in a substantial box, made of well-seasoned pine, properly nailed; the sides to be three-quarters of an inch and the ends one inch thick. The top of each box to be securely fastened with

nails of suitable size and length, and to be marked with the contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The contractor shall guarantee that the beef shall keep good in any climate for one year from the date of delivery."

Governor-General O'Reilly's Beef Tax.

Noted Cubans are petitioning the Government to abolish the slaughterhouse privileges in Havana. Among these is the O'Reilly concession, granted in perpetuity in 1704 to Governor-General O'Reilly to tax 50 cents a head on every beef killed in Havana. It now yields the descendants of O'Reilly about \$100 a day.

Answers to Correspondents.

ERIE O.—The best temperature for the first stage of alcoholic fermentation is from 70 to 75 degrees Farenheit; the maximum is 82 to 90 degrees. Above 90 degrees the production of acetic acid is liable to occur. You must be very particular about the temperatures if you wish to obtain a high-grade product.

J. P. D.—The oxidation of starch and fat is not the only source of heat in the animal body. A certain quantity is undoubtedly derived from the chemical changes of the other portions of food, but the chemistry of these changes is not yet fully understood. For growth and work something else is needed besides starch and fats. The muscles are the instruments of motion and they must grow and be nourished, in order that they may have power. This nourishment is carried to them by the blood corpuscles, and is supplied by food which contains nitrogen. Starch and fat do not contain the latter, hence they can not furnish it to the blood. The common articles of diet containing nitrogen are the casein of milk, animal flesh, fish, the legumen of peas and beans and the gluten of wheat. We think this covers your comprehensive question.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 21.—3:45 P. M.—Exchange—Beef dull; extra India mess 60s; prime mess 55s. Pork dull; prime mess Western 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16-lb, firm, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30-lb, firm, 30s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20-lb, firm, 30s 6d; long clear middles light, 30 to 35-lb, strong, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40-lb, strong, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18-lb, strong, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16-lb, firm, 30s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14-lb, firm, 23s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, steady, 27s 6d. American refined in 28-lb pails, steady, 28s. Cheese—Firm; American finest white and colored, 52s 6d. Tallow—Prime city steady, 22s 6d; Australian in London dull, 23s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined May-August easy, 15s 6d.

April 22, 1899.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Completed receipts for the week will be close to 41,000 cattle, 110,000 hogs and 65,000 sheep.

CATTLE.—On opening day of this week appearances indicated a run of 5,000 to 7,000 less cattle for the completed week than were here for the week previous. The market opened up in lively tone and prices for the kinds that had been marked down the previous week ruled strong to around a dime higher. Reports of improved market went to the country thick and fast and resulted in receipt of over 15,000 for the Wednesday market, placing the week's total about same as for the previous week, running largely to medium to passably good beef steers and at once proving too heavy for urgent demands of the trade, a result of which was the prompt wiping out of all show of advance or improvement in the market of Monday.

While the receipts as a whole have been moderate, demand lacks the urgency of ten days previous, export orders are not as large and dressed beef men are not buling the market on themselves, doing just as any other line of business men do, viz: taking advantage of every situation that can be turned to their favor.

There is no improvement in the quality or condition of cattle coming, bulk are common to medium in quality, lack finish and sell between \$4.50@\$5.10 with a great many light weight unfit for feeders that sell at \$4@\$4.40; at the same time there is a small contingent of steers arriving that are of attractive quality, well finished and selling readily at \$5.50 @5.75 with a double extra bunch of two-year-old shorthorns making \$5.85 on Wednesday, the top price of the month thus far.

With the advent of warm weather, the coming on of grass should stop the flow of so many thin young cattle to market and this in turn should cause a narrowing down in the extremely wide range of prices for beef cattle which is now about \$1.75 per hundred weight.

In the stocker line there is a lack of life to trade. Outside demand is rather limited and confined to choice light kinds. There has been little change in prices but volume of business has been small at \$4.60@\$4.75 for choice feeders, prime yearlings \$4.90@\$5.25, bulk of stock steers \$3.90@\$4.40 and stock heifers \$3.50@\$4.

The butcher market has shown little change, although as a rule the inclination is

toward easier prices for the medium priced kinds that include the bulk. Fancy heifers sell as high as at any time and, in fact, all cow stuff is high but with so many cheap beef steers coming the tendency is lower for bulk of offerings. Bulls are selling about where they did a week ago. Stock steer calves are selling as high as \$6 but choice veals are going at around \$5.50.

Only a few Texas cattle here for the week, choice have sold at \$4.75 and bulk \$4@\$4.40.

HOGS.—As anticipated in these reports supplies of hogs are running light with no immediate prospect of an increase, not that there is any apparent shortage in the stock in hands of farmers but, with the spring nearly a month late, time will not be taken to market hogs until spring seeding has been finished.

With supply barely more than demands of the fresh meat and eastern shippers call for there has been a strong under tone to the trade and prices have been gradually hardening until at this writing all attractive quality and weight were selling 10 to 15 cents higher than on middle days of the previous week. The advance has been coming without any apparent struggle on the part of buying people to fight it off and the time seems to have arrived for the market to go over the even \$4 mark; of course the provision market does warrant the advance and prices must be made largely by the fresh meat and shipping demands, which is quite strong and with six weeks to two months of light receipts in sight appearances certainly favor strong prices.

Packers, of course, are confining their operations principally to the immediate wants of their fresh pork trade and have let up on bear tactics for the present, but will no doubt drive a few bargains on any day that receipts run high.

The quality of hogs coming is not as good as a short time ago and with the coming on of warm weather the usual disposition to discriminate against rough stock, stags and old brood sows is developing and range of prices is widening somewhat, although all attractive quality still sells within narrow range. Coarse heavy stags are specially poor sale and should only be bought to sell on a \$2.75@\$3.25 basis, little pigs have about ceased to come.

At this writing, bulk of hogs sell at \$3.90@\$4 with light weight at low end of the range but with time fast approaching for them to be more attractive sellers than the heavy weight.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been about same as for previous week. On sheep there has been scarcely any change as to prices the standard grades selling largely at \$4.60@\$4.75 but with good manly woolled heavy sheep and yearlings at \$4.80@\$5. Lambs have fluctuated somewhat and are now selling around 10 cents lower than a week ago with the best woolled Colorados at \$5.75@\$5.85, woolled natives \$5.40@\$5.60, shorn lambs \$4.90@\$5, but with a few extra lots at \$5.10@\$5.25. The outlook does not indicate much change for the near future.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

Saturday, April 15, 1899.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	May	9.05	9.17½	9.05	9.12½
	July	9.25	9.30	9.22½	9.27½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—	May	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.22½
	July	5.32½	5.37½	5.32½	5.35
	September	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	May	4.67½	4.72½	4.67½	4.72½
	July	4.82½	4.87½	4.82½	4.85
	September	4.95	4.97½	4.92½	4.97½

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1899.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	May	9.10	9.10	8.97½	9.00
	July	9.22½	9.25	9.15	9.17½
	September	9.37½	9.37½	9.30	9.30
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—	May	5.20	...	5.17½	...
	July	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30
	September	5.45	...	5.42½	...
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	May	4.72½	4.72½	4.67½	4.70
	July	4.87½	4.87½	4.80	4.82½
	September	4.97½	4.97½	4.92½	4.95

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1899.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	May	9.02½	9.10	9.02½	9.05
	July	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.22½
	September	9.32½	9.42½	9.32½	9.40
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—	May	5.17½	5.20	5.17½	5.20
	July	5.30	5.32½	5.30	5.32½
	September	5.42½	5.45	5.42½	5.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	May	4.79	4.75	4.70	4.72½
	July	4.82½	4.87½	4.82½	4.87½
	September	4.95	5.00	4.95	5.00

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1899.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	May	9.02½	9.17½	9.02½	9.12½
	July	9.22½	9.35	9.22½	9.30
	September	9.40	9.55	9.40	9.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—	May	5.17½	5.25	5.17½	5.25
	July	5.30	5.32½	5.30	5.37½
	September	5.42½	5.52½	5.42½	5.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	May	4.70	4.77½	4.70	4.75
	July	4.82½	4.87½	4.82½	4.87½
	September	4.97½	5.05	4.97½	5.02½

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—	May	5.25	5.25	5.22½	5.22½
	July	5.37½	5.40	5.35	5.37½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	May	4.77½	4.80	4.75	4.75
	July	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.90
PORK—(Per Barrel)—	May	9.15	9.20	9.12½	9.15

July	9.37½	9.40	9.30	9.32½
LARD.	5.27½	5.27½	5.25	5.25
July	5.40	5.40	5.37½	5.37½
RIBS.	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.77½
July	4.92½	4.95	4.90	4.90
PORK.	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.17½
July	9.32½	9.40	9.32½	9.35

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

LARD.	5.27½	5.27½	5.25	5.25
July	5.40	5.40	5.37½	5.37½
RIBS.	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.77½

May

May	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.77½
July	4.92½	4.95	4.90	4.90
PORK.	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.17½

July	9.32½	9.40	9.32½	9.35
LARD.	5.27½	5.27½	5.25	5.25

May	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.77½
July	4.92½	4.95	4.90	4.90
PORK.	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.17½

July	9.32½	9.40	9.32½	9.35
LARD.	5.27½	5.27½	5.25	5.25

May	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.77½
July	4.92½	4.95	4.90	4.90
PORK.	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.17½

July	9.32½	9.40	9.32½	9.35
LARD.	5.27½	5.27½	5.25	5.25

May	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.77½
July	4.92½	4.95	4.90	4.90
PORK.	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.17½

July	9.32½	9.40	9.32½	9.35
LARD.	5.27½	5.27½	5.25	5.25

May	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.77½
July	4.92½	4.95	4.90	4.90
PORK.	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.17½

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LARD.	5.27½	5.27½	5.25	5.25

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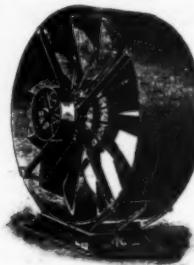
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sold at \$5.25@\$5.65; light to good lots, \$4@\$5.15; heavy fat calves, \$3.75@\$4.25.

HOGS.—The receipts have been fair again this week, 137 cars up to and including Thursday, against 135 cars last week. The market has ruled with an upward tendency from the start, and the highest prices were reached on Thursday, the run since Monday being very light. The receipts continue good in quality, but run largely to the light grades and pigs. Monday Yorkers sold at \$4.07½ to \$4.10 for good weights, with light lots at \$4.05. Pigs, \$3.90@\$3.95, few at \$4.00. Mixed packers, \$4.10 generally; good mediums, \$4.10@\$4.15; good heavy, \$4.15; rough grades, \$3.45@\$3.60; stags, \$2.75@\$3.00, closing firm. Tuesday with but 6 cars on sale prices ruled 2½ to 5¢ higher, but no good weights were on sale Wednesday; values were full strong with 15 loads on offer, but a continued scarcity of good weight hogs. Yorkers, good weights, sold at \$4.12½@\$4.15; light lots, \$4.05@\$4.10; pigs, \$3.90@\$3.97½; mixed and mediums, \$4.15; roughs, \$3.45@\$3.60. Thursday with but 15 cars, the market was active and strong; Yorkers brought \$4.15@\$4.11½; light lots, \$4.10; mixed packers, \$4.15@\$4.17½; mediums, \$4.17½@\$4.20; good heavy, \$4.20@\$4.25; pigs, \$3.95@\$4.05; roughs, \$3.45@\$3.65; all were sold and the close was firm.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply was lighter this week, only 122 cars up to and including Thursday's trade, against 162 cars for the same time last week. The market, however, opened rather slow, and was only steady for the best handy grades, while fed Western wool stock were neglected, and in fact, wool stock of all kind seems to be out of date for this season at least. Thursday with continued light supplies the market advanced fully 10 to 15¢ for clipped stock, but wools were only steady. The bulk of the good wool lambs sold at \$6.20@\$6.25, with fancy at \$6.35@\$6.40; culs to good at \$4.00@\$6.15. Fed Western wool lambs were a drug on the market at best and were not sold until late in the week at \$5.90 to \$6.15 for common to good, according to skins. The best clipped lambs sold at \$5.35 to \$5.40 on Thursday, but the bulk of the sales were at \$5.00@\$5.25 previously for best with common at \$4.25@\$4.75; mixed wool sheep, \$5.10@\$5.25; culs to good, \$4.00@\$5.00; wethers and yearlings, \$5.35@\$5.60; mixed clipped sheep tops, \$4.25@\$4.70, with culs up \$3 to \$4.15; clipped wethers and yearlings, \$4.75@\$4.90 to \$5; spring lambs were in light supply and sold at \$9 to \$12 for good to choice, with common to fair at \$6 to \$8.50 per cwt. The market closed strong and firm, with all the offerings sold and the prospects strong for the selling interest.

East Buffalo, April 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Hogs closing 10 cents higher yesterday; tops, \$4.30@\$4.35; lambs, ¼ higher; best clipped, \$5.65@\$5.75; wools, \$6.60. Sheep strong.



THE DEATH OF C. H. LIPPMAN.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange, and the trade generally, received a shock this week when the sad fact was known that Mr. Clarence H. Lippman, a member of the prominent export and commission firm of Mario Liebman & Co., 15 Whitehall street, New York City, was dead. It was known that the deceased was not in the best of health due to what subsequently turned out to be appendicitis. Mr. Lippman was an influential member of the Produce Exchange. He died at 11 o'clock a. m. last Sunday, at his residence 157 Convent avenue, New York City. He had moved to this address from East Orange just a week before that date.

On April 7th Mr. Lippman went to New York News on very important business for his firm, and came back on Tuesday, the 11th, with a very severe cold and went home to nurse it. On Thursday, the 13th, in reply to an inquiry from the office, he wired that he was better and that he would be down in a few days. On Friday, the 14th, during the night, he was taken with severe pains, and the doctor pronounced it appendicitis, ordering him to be taken to the hospital, an operation being indispensable. On Saturday afternoon the operation was performed, but the surgeons saw immediately that it was impossible for Mr. Lippman to live, as blood poisoning had already set in. He died the next morning at 11 o'clock, at the age of 34 years, leaving his wife and three children.

Mr. Lippman has been a partner of Mario Liebman & Co. for the last four years. The firm will be continued under the same name by Mr. Mario Liebman, who has been in the general export business for the last twenty years, and the firm of which he is now the surviving partner is known favorably throughout Europe.

The body of the deceased was laid to rest in Woodlawn Cemetery. The sad faces on Change and in the social and business world where the late Mr. Lippman was known show the deep respect in which he was held.

—The new ice manufactory at Thibodaux, La., is nearly completed. The freezing tanks are being placed in position and all will be ready for operation early in May.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE GRATUITY FUND.

The annual report of the trustees of the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund was made yesterday (Friday.) It is brought up to April 1, and states that :

One hundred and fifty-four new members joined the Exchange during the past year, classified as follows: 9 over 50 years of age, 8 of ill-health, and the remainder, 137 participants in the fund. The average age of the participants was 32.62 years.

There have been 74 deaths during the year, 67 of which were assessed upon the subscribing members, the remaining 7 being paid out of the surplus fund. The beneficiaries of 61 of the deceased members received the highest amount of gratuity.

On the last page of the report, \$741,643.16 is given as the surplus fund when all gratuities are paid. This amount, with over \$12,000 interest accrued on bond and mortgage, brings the surplus slightly above \$750,000. The amount received from the Exchange was \$49,600.58. Of this, \$2,448.58 was the surplus of the Exchange for the year ending April 30th, 1898, and \$47,152.00 has been paid by the Exchange into the fund on account of the surplus for the current year.

The membership of the Exchange is classified as follows: 1995 entitled to the highest amount of gratuity; 167 to \$9000; 77 to \$8000; 82 to \$7000; 77 to \$6000; 83 to \$5000; 102 to \$4000; 113 to \$3000, and 134 to \$2000. 43 over 5 years of age; 17 of ill-health; 39 deceased; 3 ceased; 4 resigned; 11 memberships sold but not transferred, and 53 non-subscribers to the gratuity fund, making a total of 3000. The number entitled to the highest amount of gratuity is 84 less than it was April 1st, 1898.

The amount on bond and mortgage is \$721,000, invested as first liens on property appraised at \$1,485,000. The average rate of interest is 4.71 per cent.

The expense of carrying on the system for the past year has been \$7,420.23 or 1.28 per cent. on the amount collected.

The Central Stockyards Company, of Covington, Ky., capital stock \$25,000. The incorporators are Thomas J. Snowden, Louis Robenstein and James Kidd.

WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

your nose and out comes a scent.

Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

When you drop a dollar in the slot

with us, we guarantee you 100 cents worth of results.

WEST CARROLLTON

PARCHMENT COMPANY,
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,
Chicago, selling agents.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts and slaughter, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City past week	23,520	61,608	25,981
Same week 1898	27,111	67,861	20,394
Same week 1897	30,865	59,052	38,544
Same week 1896	22,216	63,790	28,363
Chicago, past week	44,200	119,200	67,900
Omaha	10,700	25,800	35,100
St. Louis	10,300	41,900	4,000
St. Joseph	4,900	21,100	4,300
Kansas City	23,500	61,800	26,000

Total past week... 93,600 269,600 137,300
Previous week... 103,900 286,600 126,300
Same week 1898... 90,800 271,600 137,900

Kansas City's Packers' Slaughter—
Armour Packing Co... 4,287 24,003 7,574
Swift & Co... 2,231 17,148 7,607
Schwarzschild & S. Co. 5,358 2,522 1,222
J. Dold Packing Co... 613 4,268 205
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co. 103 7,686

Total past week... 12,887 55,818 16,970
Previous week... 16,759 49,187 18,019
Same week 1898... 16,146 55,101 17,348

CATTLE—Last week closed a pretty fair market on cattle in general. At the commencement of the week the receipts were too heavy in the four leading markets; therefore, the packers took advantage of the situation, but towards the close of the week the receipts fell off materially, which had the effect of stiffening prices, so that on Friday the highest prices of the week were paid—singularly the Friday previous was the most fatal day of low prices for the shipper, so that the past Friday in some measure atoned for its past misconduct. Prime heavy cattle of 1488 lb average sold on Friday at \$5.37½, the highest price for some time. Handy light weight cattle were much sought after and were very strong. The only cattle weak on Friday's market being the fat, roughish grade of no quality. Cows of 1193 lb average went as high as \$4.25. Heifers of 875 lb average sold as high as \$4.50. Bulls were dull, and while a few of 1100 lb average sold at \$4, some 1440 lb average sold at \$3.90, the highest prices paid during the week. Stocker bulls were in active demand, but the heavy bulls had an extremely hard time of it. Some Western steers, 1286 lb average, sold as high as \$4.90. The quarantine or Southern Texas steers, 1200 lb average, sold as high as \$4.60. Some Texas bulls, 1503 lb average, sold at \$3.40. The receipts of the Texas cattle were not large and met with a pretty fair demand and price during the entire week. The total number of fat cattle shipped for export 132 cars, against 139 cars for the previous week and 90 cars for the corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle

headed by Eastman, who shipped 574; Schwarzschild, 567; United Dressed Beef Co., 360 head; Cudahy, 234; Hammond, 129 head; Kraus, 422; Ackerman, 343; with other smaller shipments ranging from 50 to 200 head. The stocker and feeder market of the last week was very strong on all well bred, thin cattle; the heavier grades, however, were rather dull. On the whole there was some improvement in the stocker trade last week. Shipments back to the country were 191 cars, containing 6824 head; against 122 cars for corresponding week one year ago, containing 4231 head. The present week's receipts as follows: Monday, 4389; Tuesday, 7680; Wednesday, 7140. On Monday there were no fancy export on the market. On Tuesday, however, some 1482 sold as high as \$5.30. There was a better feeling all along the line. Cows and heifers, as usual, scarce; some cows, 1290-lb average, at \$4.25. A few fancy heifers, 600-lb average, sold at \$4.75, and quite a number sold at \$4.50 per 100 lb. Heavy bulls are very quiet, while stockers are in good demand. The highest price for the week for some 1350-lb average bulls \$3.85, but the prices ranged all the way down to \$3.25. There was a fair supply of Western cattle. Some 1263-lb average steers sold at \$4.80. Some 1161-lb average Colorado steers sold at \$4.60. Range Texas, 1225-lb steers at \$4.65. Quarantine Texas steers 1219-lb at \$4.75. Cows of 1170-lb average at \$3.25. Heifers of 669-lb average at \$4. And bulls, 1102-lb average, at \$3.45. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. rejoice in a pretty order for the Phillipine Islands, the government ordering one million and half pounds of beef—which is a feather in the cap of the packers, after the foolish row on embalmed beef.

HOGS.—Last week's market on hogs stood on Monday at \$3.82½ for tops, with \$3.62½ to \$3.75 on bulk; reaching the lowest point on Wednesday when tops stood at \$3.75, and bulk \$3.50@3.60. But after that a quickening pace effected of higher values, and Sat-

urday again stood about the same as Monday; tops, \$3.82½, with bulk at \$3.60@3.75. Saturday on various grades seemed to be the highest day of the week; heavy hogs went from \$3.70@3.82½; mixed packing, \$3.60@3.82½; light hogs, \$3.60@3.65; heavy pigs ranging about \$3.50, with lights from \$2.90 to \$3.25. The average of hogs last week 207 lb, against 210 lb for corresponding week of 1898, 218 lb for corresponding week 1897, 225 lb average corresponding week 1896. Total shipment of hogs for past week, 5566. The receipts this week, on Monday, 6942; Tuesday, 5092; on Wednesday, 13,140. On Monday a good many Southern hogs, the quality being very fair, some common grades selling as low as \$3.55, but the Southern corn fed sold fully as well as the natives. Tops on Monday stood \$3.80, with \$3.65@3.80 for bulk; heavy hogs, \$3.65@3.80; mixed, \$3.65@3.72½; light hogs, \$3.55@3.67½. On Tuesday the packers were obstinate and refused to purchase unless at a full 5¢ decline, the only exception being that of a few fancy tops, which sold as high as \$3.82½, but the bulk went Tuesday \$3.60@3.75; heavies, \$3.70@3.80; mixed packing, \$3.60@3.70; light hogs, \$3.50@3.67½. On Wednesday, however, the market opened strong and the loss of Tuesday fully made up, so that hogs at present writing stand with tops \$3.85, with the bulk \$3.65 to \$3.80; heavy hogs, \$3.75@3.82½; mixed packing, \$3.65@3.75; heavy pigs are in good demand, the top prices \$3.60, light hogs going at \$3.

SHEEP.—Entire past week a good one for the shippers—the decline of previous week fully recovered. Some of the sales: 499 Colo. lambs, 76-lb at \$5.65; 1200 Colo. lambs, 85-lb at \$5.50; 984 Colo. lambs, 77-lb average at \$5.37½; 522 Utah weathers, 132-lb average, at \$4.90; and 560 mixed Texas, 71-lb average, at \$4.35. Receipts so far this week: Monday, 6340 head; Tuesday, 5396 head, and Wednesday, 5140 head. Some of the sales: 460 Colo. lambs, 83-lb at \$5.45; 197 Mex. lambs, 72-lb average at \$5.50; 433 Mex. lambs, 64-lb average at \$4.90; 450 clipped lambs, 76-lb at \$4.85; 1000 clipped Texas, 83-lb average at \$4.15; 717 Texas-Utah weather, 132-lb average at \$4.90. At present the market is not quite so active as Monday, a perceptible weakness, but not so pronounced as to demand lower prices; but if arrivals keep increasing a break will follow. Stockers and feeders are quiet and a little lower in values.

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USE the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this. We solicit your orders for Parchment Paper for Wrapping Smoked Meats, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Bacons, Bellies, California Skinned Hams, etc. For Lining Sausage Boxes, Sliced Ham or Sliced Bacon Boxes, and for Wrapping all Boiled, Cooked and Pressed Meats, also Circles and Linings for Half Barrels and Box Linings. If you want Parchment Paper Printed, ask for Samples and Prices.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Oleo Anti-Color Bill has passed the House in the Michigan Legislature.

* The bill providing for a tax on hogs in transit to points beyond the state has passed the House in the Michigan Legislature.

* Three English steamships which sailed from Portland on Monday last, carried 1114 cattle. This season's cattle shipments from that point will exceed last year's, which broke all previous records.

* The Ruddy Brothers Packing Company Packing Company's plant at Denver, for which contract has been given, will be used chiefly for cooling purposes. The building, which will cost about \$30,000, will increase the capacity of the plant nearly one-third.

* It is reported that a new packinghouse is to be built in St. Barnard Parish, New Orleans, La. It is understood that a number of cattle dealers are among the promoters of the enterprise, and that capitalists engaged in other lines of industry are also deeply concerned.

* The largest day's shipment of product manufactured by the Cudahy Packing Company, at Sioux City, Ia., was recently made, consisting of 48 carloads of 1,500,000 lbs of meat, and a still larger business would be done if it were possible to secure the cattle and hogs.

* Swift and Company have had a representative at Newport News, Va., looking over the ground, having in view the locating of a branch at that place, and it is understood that the company will, within six months, begin the building of a handsome packinghouse conveniently located for the trade.

* J. P. Squire & Co. have recently given a contract for an extension of the sprinkling equipment at their meat packing plant, East Cambridge, Mass., and when completed it is claimed that the Squire Sprinkler Apparatus for extinguishing fires, consisting of 5000 more "heads," will be the most extensive in New England.

* Mr. J. E. Caldwell is to convert the building known as the old Holly Tree Hall, at Chester, Pa., into a market stand for the accommodation of numerous city dealers who desire a central location for the sale of meats, provisions, etc. It is proposed to have the new market ready the first of May for an exhibit of early spring produce.

* The city of Manchester, England, which is an advanced example of municipal control, has lately added manufactoryes of soap, tallow, oil, glue and fertilizer to its garbage and sewerage department. The city government now owns street car lines, gas, electric light and waterworks, ice factories, fifteen markets, baths and public laundries, slaughterhouses, cemeteries, cheap lodging houses, technical schools, art galleries, and workshops.

* The Ruddy Brothers' Packing Company of Chicago have begun the building of a finely equipped packing house, 120x102 feet, at Armourdale, Kans. The capacity will be about 1500 cattle per week. The company owns three acres of ground south of the old Reid Brothers' packinghouse, on which they intend erecting another large building. It is expected that the building now under way will be finished by June 1, next, and 150 men will be employed to operate the plant.

* Mr. Patrick Cudahy of the Cudahy Bros. Packing Company recently returned to South Omaha from a trip to points in the East. He said: "In the packing line, we are doing well. During the month of March we disposed of 40,000 hogs, an unusual number for that month. Our foreign, as well as our domestic trade, is improving every day, and especially is that the fact in relation to trade with Great Britain. We are well satisfied with the outlook and we anticipate a large year's business."

THE BACON PIG.

(Continued.)

The comparison therefore stands thus: The bacon pig is away ahead of the lard pig in strength of bone and in the capacity to graze well—a quality which strength of bone brings with it—in good breeding and nursing qualities and in all round stamina and vigor. And the lard pig is probably something ahead in the quality of easy feeding.

Is it not true, therefore, that the swine-growers of these United States will be compelled in the light of self interest to grow the bacon pig? But they will also be compelled to do so to meet the growing taste in favor of leaner meat. Evidences of this growing taste are found in the discrimination so pronouncedly shown against the ponderous steer and the heavy lamb, and in the higher price that dealers pay even now for pork of the bacon types. We can legitimately expect that that difference will be increased. Even though our relations with the British market should remain as now, is it not evident therefore that our growers of swine will be compelled to grow the bacon pig, at least in the modified form?

How, then, are we to grow the bacon pig which promises so much to this country? Are we to throw aside the breeds that we have been improving and perfecting through past decades? Are we to supplant them with pigs of alien blood, possessed of the bacon form, and imported from other lands? No, we cannot make the change in that way from sheer paucity in bacon material. It would require not less, probably, than a quarter of a century thus to supplant our present breeds; nor is it at all necessary. We can soon be possessed of bacon types by using such blood as we have. To secure such transformation is simply a matter of breeding, selection and feeding with such material as we have. Such a change can be quickly made. When the bacon idea was first mooted in Canada, as has been shown, farmers fought it, and they fought it derisively. Berkshires were numerous in Ontario at that time, and of very excellent quality, judged by the prevailing standards. None argued so stoutly against the innovation as the breeders of Berkshires. But, when they saw that the incoming tide was not to be resisted, they set to work modi-

fying the form of their favorites, and with the result that to-day in Ontario the Berkshire pig goes far to meet the bacon ideal, and yet it retains its great feeding qualities.

All the existing breeds are not equally well adapted for such transformation. The least well adapted are those breeds which are farthest removed from the bacon type, and the best adapted are those breeds which at present most nearly resemble the bacon type. With some of the short-bodied, short-limbed, thick-set and early maturing breeds, transformation would be slow. With these it would probably not be well to try to make the change. Such are the small Yorkshire, the Essex, and the Suffolk. With their easy feeding qualities and their quick maturity, they would seem to have another mission to fulfil, that is to say, the mission of supplying the local trade with quick grown, tender, handy weight pork.

The change can be much more quickly made with the middle breeds as the Berkshire, the Poland China, the Duroc Jersey, the Cheshire and the Victoria, and also with that large breed the Chester Whites. With these it cannot be made with equal despatch, since some of them are considerably nearer to the bacon form now than others. But with any of them a wonderful change could be made in a few generations.

How shall such a change be made? First, by selection in breeding; second, by feeding and management. The breeder must first consider the ideal which he is seeking—that is to say, a pig long and deep in body, but only moderately wide. He wants a moderate length of head, neck and limb, and much quality and strength of bone. He wants lots of hair of medium fineness, whatsoever the breed. He wants more of length in the coupling of the female than in the coupling of the male. The first is a safeguard against delicacy and hard-feeding qualities, and the second is an aid to the sow in all the processes of maternity. He should avoid equally excessive length and narrowness of coupling, and the opposite of these. He should look for even lines and much of smoothness of outline in both sire and dam, and as length of body increases a gentle arch of the back should increase also to give it the requisite strength. Having thus secured his ideal, let his selection within the



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breed be most rigid and consistent, and in the first generation he will have made a considerable advance in the direction of the bacon form.

In a very few generations he will have an animal far removed from the weaknesses and dangers that have to so great an extent brought down calamity on the lard hog during recent years, and where the feeding and management have at the same time been consistent, he will have a very excellent bacon producer.

But what is meant by suitable feeding and management? Why, it means many things. It means, first, that the swine shall be grown chiefly on nitrogenous foods. Second, that they shall be fattened on foods both nitrogenous and carbonaceous; and, third, that they shall be given a due amount of exercise during the period of growth and of fattening, but more especially during the former.

They must be grown chiefly on nitrogenous foods; that is to say, they must be grown on such foods as the milk of the dam, skim milk, and pastures of grass, clover, alfalfa, rape and vetches, with shorts, oats, barley, corn and peas as adjuncts. The milk of the dam will be obtained by feeding such foods as bran, shorts, oats and field roots, with a fair proportion of barley or corn and oilcake.

(Concluded next week.)

Why Discriminate?

According to the statutes of Illinois coloring matter must not be used in butterine, but it may be permitted in butter. A merchant at Elgin was arrested and fined \$50 for mingling the coloring in the wrong commodity. The wisdom of the Supreme Court of the State is now to be invoked in answering the question, "Why discriminate in favor of one class of manufacturers to the detriment of the other?"

Canadian Cheese.

In 1877 Canada exported 35,930,524 pounds of cheese; in 1898 she exported between five and six times as much, or 196,703,323 pounds. About 65 per cent. of the cheese in the British market is supplied by Canada. Great Britain and the British possessions take practically the entire Canadian output. This is not because of favoring tariffs, but chiefly because Canadian cheese has attained a good reputation, and by it gained and held the best world's market. The United States used to have a good cheese trade with Great Britain but Canada now sells the mother country about three times as much as the United States.

Both the provincial and the dominion governments of Canada have done a great deal to instruct Canadians how to make the sort of cheese which the British markets require; our country has been slow in this matter, though it began to do something when it saw its foreign trade disappearing and has made some progress toward eliminating the poor or fraudulent cheese from the case and giving instruction for improving the quality of the real article. That a continuance along those lines will help to restore our lost markets is reasonable to expect. Yet it is necessary to keep an eye upon what the Canadian government is doing to aid that country's cheese and to make it a very powerful competitor.

EASTMANS COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

At the tenth annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Eastmans Company, Limited, of London, England, the encouraging report was received that the whole plant had been kept in a state of thorough efficiency. Mr. J. J. Thompson, the managing director, and Mr. Richard Hall, one of the directors, visited New York in the early part of the year and expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the businesses of the company there are being conducted. The businesses in New York receive every care and attention at the hands of the management.

COMMERCE OF SAMOAN ISLANDS.

According to United States Consul-General Osborn of Apia, on Upolu, Samoa Islands, the total value of the imports into the group in 1897 was \$329,630, of which nearly half (\$157,695) came from Australian colonies. The United States sent goods to the value of \$53,415; Great Britain, \$13,322; Germany, \$83,562; Fiji, \$3757; Tonga, \$12,642; other South Sea islands, \$4518; New Britain, \$580; and Hawaii, \$884.

The exports amounted to \$239,198, of which \$125,380 went to Europe, \$54,305 to the United States, \$51,473 to Australasia, \$14,223 to Hawaii, etc.

Of copra (native product), 10,691,520 pounds were exported from Samoa. The Consul-General adds that a large percentage of the goods from Australia are of American origin. It is stated that all goods originating east of California are sent to the Atlantic seaboard, thence to Sydney, and from Sydney to Apia, and are delivered there cheaper than they can be obtained directly from San Francisco.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governors Island, N. Y., April 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., May 3, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering in bulk at the posts respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months, commencing July 1, 1899, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Battery Point, Delaware City, Del.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, Plattsburg Barracks, and Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Sheridan Point, Va.; Fort Slocum and Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal and Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory and Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal and West Point, N. Y., and the Josiah Simpson, U. S. A., General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va. Also fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use at above named posts during five months commencing July 1, 1899. Right reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to Commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in an envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened May 3, 1899," and addressed to Commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Col., A. C. G. S., Chief Commissary.



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MACHINES,
ETC., ETC.

Write for
Catalogue.

Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

Tiles and Specialties.

The use of Spanish tiles made of copper, galvanized iron, tin, etc., is constantly growing. The tile is one of the most artistic roof covers, and if made of good material and a good mechanical design it supplies a most durable roof. One of the principal features in any tile is the lock, and if a dry roof is to be secured, this lock should be a perfect one mechanically.

The tile design of Merchant & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, excels in this respect. The lock is a vertical lock and the only one made. The design is fully covered by patent.

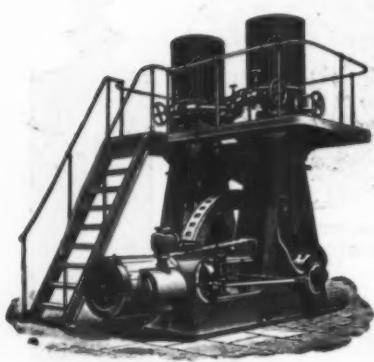
Any designer or builder contemplating the use of tiles would consult their own interests by communicating with this long established and well known company before making their selection of these materials.

The Sans Souci fertilizer plant at Wilmington, N. C., which was burned at a loss of \$2,000 over and above the insurance, is to be rebuilt on a much larger scale and increased capacity.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.
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IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES HAVE OUR MACHINES IN USE:

Cudahy Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. two 150-ton machines
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 100-ton machine
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (second order) one 150-ton machine
F. C. Gross & Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 35-ton machine
R. Gums & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
The Kretschmar Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 5-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. one 10-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 20-ton machine
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 400-ton machine
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. one 75-ton machine
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 75-ton machine

Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Mo. two 100-ton machines
John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia. one 150-ton machine
Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia. one 50-ton machine
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb. one 150-ton machine
Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb. one 75-ton machine
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co., Nebraska City, Neb. one 50-ton machine
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. (2d order) one 75-ton machine
Pacific Meat Co., Tacoma, Wash. one 35-ton machine
J. Fleischhauer & Bro., New York, N. Y. one 50-ton machine
Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa. one 35-ton machine
Jos. Ober, Lehighton, Pa. one 50-ton machine
Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass. one 75-ton machine
Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., Canada one 75-ton machine



Try our WANT AND FOR SALE Columns.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The Dyersburg (Ark.) ice factory, W. O. Brandon, manager, is to be enlarged from a five-ton to a ten-ton plant. This improvement will at once be put into the factory.

—The market house at Louisville, Ky., will be entirely refitted. Modern stalls will be built and dry cold storage substituted for ice boxes. The architect, Charles Meyer, has completed the renovating plans.

—George F. Lyons and H. Fred Lyons of Binghamton, N. Y., are having J. Porter Parsons, architect, prepare plans for a creamery building on Exchange street of that city. The structure will be two stories high.

—The Interstate Artificial Ice Company of Anderson, Ind., has been incorporated at Indianapolis for \$25,000. Corporators: Wm. Tappan, Sam E. Hannah, Willis M. Miller and Everett Hannah, all of Anderson.

—The Ione (Cal.) Creamery Company has been incorporated. The directors are: M. M. Chisholm, W. D. Amick, G. S. Joses, A. Winter and C. C. Prouty, Ione, Cal. The authorized capital of the company is \$50,000.

—W. J. Moxley of Chicago will, in May, begin erecting, on corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, of that city, a seven-story butterine factory. Mr. Moxley's old plant will be converted into a cold storage warehouse.

—John Doordan and John Guthrie of Wilmington, Del., will build an ice manufacturing plant on Harrison street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, of that city. It will be 25x85 feet and cost \$5000. The permit for the structure has been granted.

—The Consolidated Ice Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been chartered at Harrisburg. It is a consolidation of old companies. The new combine will extend the business to the extent of making in all 1100 tons of ice per

day. The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh is financing the pool.

—The Tri-State Ice Manufacturers' Association of Columbus, O., have chosen these officers: President, H. Voges, Springfield, O.; secretary and treasurer, W. M. Woodrow, Chillicothe, O.; vice-president, A. A. Hanley, Huntington, W. Va.; board of directors, Judge Hagerty, Columbus; J. A. Turley, Ironton, and U. B. Leach, Wellston, O.

—Four deep artesian wells have been completed for the Artesian Ice Company, at the foot of Felix street, St. Joseph Mo. The company now has six wells, having a combined capacity of 1,000,000 gallons daily. Analysis shows the water like that of a mountain spring, entirely free of germs and absolutely pure as the ice into which it is made by modern mechanical skill.

—The Palmetto Ice Company of Columbia, S. C., in addition to its present plant now in operation, have in course of construction a 40x212 factory on Laurel street, the capacity of which will be 30 tons daily. Both factories are to be in operation the coming summer, with a combined output of 100,000 pounds every day. There are in connection with the plant cold storage compartments, and the machinery is furnished by the De LaVergne Refrigerating Company.

—Mr. H. F. Stanley, general foreman of the freight department of the Illinois Central Railroad, has secured a patent on a refrigerator car which is claimed to be far superior to those in use, as in its peculiar arrangement it combines facilities for both ventilating and refrigerating. A primary and secondary floor form a chamber between the side and end walls which have an opening communicating with a chamber which is located between the bottom walls and which serves as the ice chamber. When the car is iced for refrigerating purposes, this chamber, being arranged at the bottom of the car instead of on top, the car can be iced much quicker and with a great deal less labor, and there is no danger of any of the ice drippings falling on the freight. Such drippings cause many inconveniences and claims for damages.

Genseke Bros., of Streator, Ill., will put in a soap factory at Wichita, Kans. The building will cost \$10,000. It will be a modern structure in every respect. About \$25,000 will be spent on the equipment of the plant. This factory will make all grades of soaps, including fancy toilet soap. The exact city location for the plant has not been finally decided upon.

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INSULATION.

By J. G. Glover, Architect, Brooklyn.
(Specially written for The National Provisioner and Copyrighted.)

VII.

(Continued from last issue.)

The boilers, engines, ice machines, pumps, dynamos and condensers are located in an extension 30 by 50 feet, extending across the rear of the main building, forming the power house. The engine room has a second story, in which are placed the condensers with all possible ventilation; the boilers occupying one-half of this extension as a one-story building with a very high ceiling and ample light and ventilation. This power house has a steel, galvanized iron and glass roof and, the condenser room floor being of steel beams and cement, the building is absolutely fireproof, a fact which the insurance men will look at very favorably in rating the building. For, although the main building floors are fireproof, there is not so much wood used in the insulation that it, of course, could be burned; but the floors and roof are formed of steel beams and terra cotta arches and cement, and could not burn, so that the insurance rates should be merely nominal. The fact that the party line walls are heavy and have no openings whatever and that the street front has but one window, and that in the center of the top floor, also adds to its safety from fire risk.

This main building is 50x100 feet, five stories high with basement, has 12 feet 6 inch ceilings in the ground floor and basement to accommodate the business to which these floors are to be devoted, that is, wholesale beef market. The four floors above have 9 feet story heights and are divided up in cold storage room and freezers about 10x20 feet, with insulated doors opening into a long corridor, extending the length of the building, with an air lock or vestibule at each end.

The intention is to rent out these rooms to dealers at quarterly or yearly rentals, which will be very satisfactory to both the tenant and the company.

The fact that the rentals of the coolers in the two lower floors will be amply sufficient to pay the fixed charges and running expenses of the plant, would seem to indicate that the earnings of the upper floors ought to yield a handsome return on the investment.

Now, as to the insulation of the main building. The men largely interested in the concern are also interested in a nearby brewery, and being practical men are familiar with the troubles involved in the insulation of a building, one of the chief of which being the decaying of the floors and ceilings, so that after much consideration of the subject it was decided that the floors should be cement, and as between the two systems—all cement and expanded metal centers and terra cotta seg-



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mental arches with cinder concrete and cement finished floors—it was decided that the latter were the best, as they contained two air spaces which would help to insulate the stories.

The outside brick walls are constructed in a manner to make them act as insulators also, having a 2-inch air space in the center, covered over solid at each heading course and alternating 4 inches every 3 feet, with the inside of the outer wall, well cemented, so as to form tight air spaces in the wall. Then the inside wall has a lining of hollow brick, with the inner end of the hollow brick heading courses well plugged, thus forming two air spaces in the walls themselves and reducing the wood insulation by that much; but the rooms to be used as freezers need two additional air spaces, and these rooms need extra precaution in the wood partition insulation against the rooms adjoining and the corridor where the temperature will be higher.

The several floors are roomed off with the usual wood and paper insulation, using two, three or four air spaces, as may be needed, and the outside sheathings being run down past a curb formed in the cement floor directly under the studding; the connections with the steel ceiling beams and arches are also provided for carefully and the beams are punched in the two lower tiers, ready to receive tracking, timbers or angles; the ceiling of the office and salesroom extending across the entire front of the ground floor is insulated also to prevent the sweating of the floor above, but the corridor on this floor has no insulation, being under the corridor above, which is not piped.

The corridors on each floor have a slight pitch to the front and rear, with drains at the low points, so they can be kept perfectly clean.

(To be Continued.)

A NEW INSULATING MATERIAL.

Since 1896 the St. Petersburg Uralit Company has brought into the market a patent insulating material, invented by the engineer A. M. Imschenetzky, of which very great things have been prophesied by Russian trade papers. According to a Riga paper, uralit consists of:

Asbestos	33.33	kilogrammes.
Chalk	50.00	"
Silicate	66.66	"
Sulphuric acid of 50 deg.		
Baumé	6.66	"
Sulphurous clay	4.66	"
Red lead	4.66	"
Lamp black	0.93	"
Total	166.90	"

The two last materials are used for coloring; the silicate as means of binding the whole. Neither hard freezing nor boiling for two hours effect any changes worthy of notice; and the action of fire only serves to make uralit somewhat brittle.

Its extraordinary capability of resisting the shots of guns will probably lead to uralit being used in Russia for the finishing off of the insides of ironclads. Experiments have been made by the Board of Admiralty, and have yielded good results. Uralit is also to be employed for the outer covering of armor plates, whereby the thickness of the latter may be materially diminished.

Uralit is a bad conductor of heat, electricity, and sound, is not affected by acids, etc., is not destroyed by fire, and is absolutely insensitive to sharp changes of temperature. It can be worked with the saw, knife, and plane, and can eventually be polished. These characteristics insure an extraordinarily large use for the material.

In Russia the most varied objects are treated with it—seats, furniture, firemen's helmets, shields, side scenes for theatres, roofs, walls and floors of buildings, coverings of the flues of boilers, and of hot water pipes,

etc. The Russian War Office has experimented with uralit for military buildings of all kinds, ammunition carts, etc., with considerable success.

The St. Petersburg-Moscow Railway Company is even going to build its railway carriages of uralit, because it is less affected by the action of the cold and of the rays of the sun than wood is.—Zeitschrift für die gesamte Kälte-Industrie.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA CATTLE COMPANY, at Springfield Ill.; capital stock, \$15,000; dealing in live stock; incorporators, John B. Hunter, J. S. Culver, H. C. Bell.

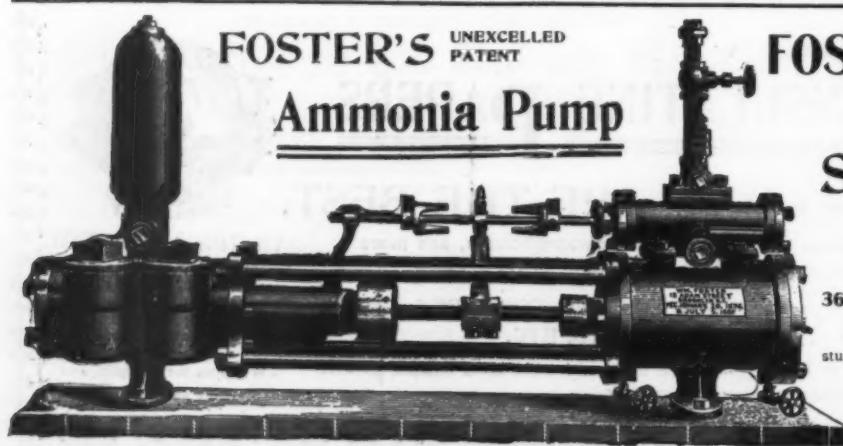
THE GREENWOOD CHEESE AND CREAMERY CO., of Greenwood, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$1500 capital. The directors are Perry E. Stephens, N. E. Costen, George Williams, Minor Shaw and L. W. Ersley of Greenwood.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL RESTAURANT & CATERING CO., of Jersey City, N. J. The capital stock is \$300,000. The incorporators are Elmer F. Woodbury, E. S. Woodbury, W. D. Sawyer and F. E. Hall. The New Jersey office will be at 259 Washington street, Jersey City.

* Ex-Sheriff Lewis Gaylord, a prominent resident of Rome, N. Y., and at one time engaged in the pork packing trade, died at his home on the 14th inst. at the age of 73 years. Mr. Gaylord had lived in comparative leisure for the past few years, devoting a portion of his time to the care of his farms and real estate.

It is announced that the proposal to form a candle trust has been abandoned because of dissatisfaction with the valuations fixed for various plants. The Emery Candle Company of Cincinnati, O., has refused to join the combine.

FOSTER'S
UNEXCELSSED
PATENT
Ammonia Pump



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Manufacturers of Patent Improved

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Well and Artesian Well Pumps

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The advantages of this Pump are, its extra long double stuffing-box, which is so arranged that any leakage from first stuffing-box is carried back into the suction again. It has extra hard steel Piston Rod, which is made in two sections, so as to be easily replaced when ammonia part of piston rod is worn out, and without necessitating the removal of the steam portion of rod.

THE REASONS WHY

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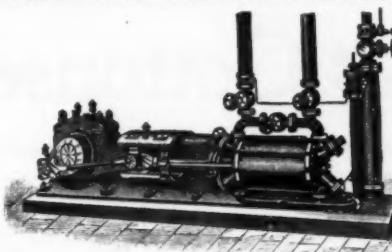
It uses *Less Power, Fuel, Water, Oil.*
It is *Simple, Durable, Easily Operated.*
It can be run at High Speed, and there is no
danger of explosion.
It is the most economical in Use of Ammonia.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE

Fred W. Wolf Company,

143 Rees Street, Chicago, Ill.



Our Record.

3,600

Machines in Successful
Operation.

Catalogue free.

Our Guarantee

Covers not only Construction and Capacity — *But also Consumption of Fuel, Water and Ammonia.*

FILTERING AND SEPARATING APPARATUS.

This was one of the many important subjects brought up before the meeting of the Northern Ice Manufacturers' Association, held at Indianapolis on March 14, and probably there was no feature of the convention which elicited more comment and more interest and investigation than did this matter, so vital and of such great weight with ice manufacturers.

During the discussion, Mr. Voges, one of the prominent delegates, stated that some two years ago, in order to overcome the great volume of oil used in connection with taking care of the rust, etc., of the pipes, he put in a large tank, which he called a skimmer. The condensation ran through from the condenser and the cold water was allowed to run around the pan to cool it. When they were rushed and running both ice machines, they were taking the water away faster than the skimmer would admit, and also taking some of the oil with it, this being taken up by the filters until they became in bad condition. This lasted some two weeks until they were cleaned up. Recently, Mr. Voges stated, he had installed an Austin separator, manufactured by the Austin Separator Company, of Detroit, Mich. The first result of the separator showed a remarkable change for the better. After they were running from it for two weeks, not a particle of the oil could be seen. The separator took it all away. This is very valuable information for manufacturers of ice and all concerns interested in the subject of ice and refrigeration.

Perrin's Offices in New York and Toronto.

The long established packinghouse machinery concern of William R. Perrin & Co., of Chicago, has opened an office at No. 15 Cortlandt street, New York, in charge of Mr. Robert S. Redfield, who comes to the metropolis well equipped for the responsible duties incident to the New York office. From this office will be handled all of the Eastern business. The firm also has a branch in the Mail Building, Toronto, under the management of Mr. Henry M. Perrin, who will devote his entire time to the Canadian trade. The high grade goods from the house of William R. Perrin & Co., and their integrity and promptness in filling orders for every description of packinghouse machinery will doubtless insure for it an increased patronage in the opening of these two of its latest offices.

Trade With Porto Rico.

A representative of a large New York business house, who has returned from a trip to Porto Rico, speaks highly of the intelligence of the people and of the opportunities for trade with this new American possession. The inhabitants are loyal to the Stars and Stripes and welcome the introduction of American industries and methods.

TINNOL, A Paste
that Sticks.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.

HYDRAULIC
SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when
putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
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DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.

The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.

NOT AFFECTION BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.

An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
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Subscribe to "The National Provisioner."

The
World's
Finest
Lard

AND



Just What the Name Implies.

PUT UP IN ALL SIZES OF TINS AND WOODEN PACKAGES.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

FIRM MARKET—STEADY BUYING OF THE PRINCIPAL HOLDERS—EXPORTERS QUIET—HOME CONSUMPTION GOOD.

Each week now more easily enables the trade to arrive at clearer ideas concerning the holdings of oil in first hands in the country, and the supply to be depended upon for the remainder of the season. Of course this is speaking in a broad sense, since at no time can supplies of oil be figured down as closely as those of most other leading commodities, and by reason of the absence of any center for statistical compilations. But the leading dealers in the trade make it a point towards the close of a season, particularly when there are encouraging general surroundings to a market, to arrive at figures of held stocks, while they usually prove reliable for all practical purposes. The figuring over holdings can be done now more closely than a few days since, while by the close of this month the production will be all made for this season; it is substantially so now. The mills are now either largely closed or are closing. Some of the mills are keeping open to use up the left over seed for planting, but the production of oil from this alone will not be of volume sufficient to exert material influence. Then again the grade of oil that is now being made is essentially all of an inferior quality, either a slightly loss from prime or materially under that, and particularly the latter when depending upon production from any seed now offered by the planters. Meanwhile all good oils are being bought up upon a steady line of prices as promptly as possible, while each day finds the offerings of them of a diminished order; their volume on offer may now be regarded as quite moderate. The for some time leading buyers stand ready especially to take in promptly any line of good off yellow, while they seemingly do not care to waste their time over the miscellaneous small lots they drop in from time to time, and which may be had at slightly more advantageous prices to them as compared with the figures existing for large lots. It seems to require a good deal of patience to get in some of the round lots held at the South, and closer holding of desirable oil is delayed in some degree, and perhaps an advance in the market hindered by reason of the reserved disposition over selling by a few of the mills; confidence over a good future of the product, before the new crop oil can appear, is quite general, and where some of the mills are holding their surplus productions, it is with the feeling that they would like to get the benefit themselves of all that there is in the product for the season. Yet current prices are attractive to most of them, they are insured a fair profit by selling at the rates in consideration of the cost of their seed, most of which was bought ahead and at a time when its value was not especially stimulated; therefore, these people are steadily letting their holdings go. But there is comparatively little of the desirable oil now to come out from the mills, as excluding two or three holdings, while the reason for the more limited buying this week is wholly the inability to get more of the grade of oil that has been in especial favor with the principal buyers for some time. It looks as though

there would be a better condition of affairs all around as soon as the leading holders had substantially all of the good off oil that it is possible for them to obtain, and thus to do away with any possible competition which that class of goods might have with prime oil, while it would seem as though prime oil, on its merits, in its scarcity and the well recognized wants of it for consumption before a new season's production, would draw away

to a distinctly satisfactory price. There is no question but that some of the consumers of prime oil who must have it for their compound lard production, have been very conservative over taking it for some time, and that they are now steadily forced into the market by their wants, and while these takings are moderate yet they are right along and are keeping to stronger position for the better grades at an earlier period than perhaps desired. There is little prime oil to be had anywhere in the South, outside of a few lots that have been held right along by some of the mills in expectation of better prices for it, while, where it is held outside of these sections, and as bought up earlier in the season, it is steadily being reduced in supply on wants of their own for home consumption and the supplying of their regular export demands.



ASBESTOS FIRE-FELT COVERINGS

The most efficient and durable non-conducting coverings for pipes and boilers. FIRE-FELT covering is made in cylindrical sections for pipes, sheets for boilers and other large surfaces.

Does not sag from pipe. Will not powder.

STEAM PACKINGS

Flat, Round and Square.

FOR PISTON RODS, VALVE STEMS, Etc.

Flat or Sheet Packing for Cylinder Heads, Gaskets, etc.

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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.,

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co.,
2017 to 2033 Shelby Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

There is not enough choice oil now being produced to be of consideration, while the quality right along now to the close of the season will naturally show a falling off. The increase of demand for home consumption has been to a fair extent, not only by reason of the conservative buying that had been done previously for some weeks by the compound lard refiners, necessitating steady resupplying, but as well from the fact that compound lard itself has had increased trading through a week or two. As has been indicated in our previous reviews not much could be expected from export markets for some time; and this week adds an additional period to the dullness. The shipper's bids as a rule are evidently under the asking rates here, and mostly so to the extent of 1 cent per gallon. But this does not mean much just now, in the feeling that the markets abroad have plenty of the oil for awhile at least, and really do not care to buy further. Absence of export demand is not of the usual significance, since stocks in this country are of that moderate order that they can depend more than usual upon home trade demands, and particularly as this home consumption has never been equalled in volume, while it is steadily to a satisfactory extent eating into the holdings. The decline in tallow this week has had very little effect upon the position for cotton oil, in view of the above summarized conditions, although if tallow should react to a stronger basis and lard should become permanently stronger an earlier advance in cotton oil would set in. The soap trade at the West has been picking up any surplus offerings of low grades, and the Texas and Valley mills have been well cleaned up of offerings. Sales of 12 tanks crude at near Atlantic points at 18@19, as to quality, and 6 tanks ditto, in Texas, at 19@20. In New York sales of 600 brls crude at 22@22½, 4500 brls good off yellow at 25½, 1000 brls ditto at 25½, 1250 brls prime yellow at 26½, 2250 brls strictly prime ditto at 27, 300 brls white at 30@31, 600 brls winter yellow at 30.

(For Friday's Closings, see Page 42.)

A company has been formed at Oxford, Tenn., to establish a cottonseed oil mill at that place, to be completed for the coming season's business.

The Leonard Cotton Oil Company of Leonard, Texas, has been chartered with a capital of \$50,000.

COTTONSEED OIL, SOAP AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

A movement is on foot at Denmark, Ga., to have a cotton oil mill built there by fall. The mayor of the city is interested in the matter.

Ground is being cleared for the new oil mill at Bogham, Texas. The machinery has been ordered and is to be placed in a few weeks.

The Selma (Ala.) Oil Mill Company has begun work on its newly-purchased land, for the building of a \$100,000 mill.

The Luling (Texas) oil mill has closed for the season. The following is the output: 1050 tons of hulls, 70,000 gallons of oil and 225 tons of cake.

A modern cotton oil mill will be erected at Rodney, Miss. The following corporators will ask for a charter: James W. Martin, H. L. Winters, J. L. Buckley, August Peitz, George Peitz, D. F. W. Coleman, Mrs. E. M. Noland, Mrs. F. C. Martin, W. G. Hughes and John H. Chambliss. The capital of the company will be \$50,000.

The Port Gibson oil works, of which H. Goepel is manager and a large shareholder, will build a cottonseed oil mill at Leland, Miss., shortly. It will be ready for operation by the next season. Mr. W. R. Millsaps of Jackson, Miss., is largely interested. It will cost \$100,000.

The Busy Advertisement.

An ad. in a trade journal will do what traveling men, as a rule, do not do. It will go to towns off from the railroad, where there are no hotels. It will work nights, Sundays and holidays, in wet weather or dry, hot weather or cool. It will talk to a merchant before some of the boys are out of bed in the morning and after they have gone to bed at night. It's one of the few things that has not as yet struck for eight hours.—Shoe Trade Journal.

* Kansas City is much indebted to the late S. B. Armour for the interest manifested, both in his public spirit for the good of the city, and his philanthropy which was so generously and practically demonstrated. It is pleasing to note in this connection that the philanthropy and public-spiritedness of the Armours is being perpetuated by Mr. Kirk B. Armour, the head of the Armour Packing Company, one of the latest contributions of that large and influential concern being \$500 to the Labor Temple Fund of Kansas City. There has been only one subscription larger than this, and that came from the proceeds of a large fair held for the fund's benefit.

NEW FREEZERS FOR SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have let the contracts for such extensive enlargements of their cooling and refrigerating plant at Forty-fifth street and First avenue that the company will be enabled to freeze almost any quantity of meat on the shortest notice. The freezers and storage rooms will all be ready by the middle of July next.

Alteration of Oleic Acid Due to Prolonged Storage.

A sample of oleic acid that had been kept for nineteen years has been investigated by Senkowski, who found that a portion had become transformed into yellowish, brittle, crystalline body, melting at 45 degrees—48 degrees, C., and furnishing the following constants: Acid number, 194.6; ether number, 16.5; iodine value, 28.9; acetylene-ether value (Benedikt), 54.5.

The content of free of polymerised oleic acid is calculated from these date as 32.07 per cent; that of stearolactone (from the ether number) as 8.3 per cent; and of oxy-stearic acid (from the acetylene-ether value) as 20.6 per cent. To obtain an idea of the nature of the remaining 39 per cent of the substance, the sample was subjected to ultimate analysis, from the results of which the author concludes that the said remainder, also, consists for the most part of oxy-stearic and other acids. It is opined that the transformation of the oleic acid proceeded, in the first place, by conversion into a lactone, which then, by absorbing water, was changed into the corresponding oxy-acid. At any rate the absorption of oxygen during storage, and the formation of a product richer in oxygen, was ascertained.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

Plans for establishing a special building for manufacture of liquid air are in possession of Professor of Chemistry W. P. Bradley, at Wesleyan University, Conn. New York is the only place where liquid air is now made. Funds for the work are to be furnished by the younger alumni of the University. Prof. Bradley has experimented with liquid air, having obtained his supply from Charles Tripler, whose recent announcements as to the many uses to which it may be put have awakened much interest among scientific men. It is said that Prof. Conn, in his examinations of bacteria by the use of liquid air, will be able to determine to what degree of cold they must be subjected to destroy them.

The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.



Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—The situation is getting worse. Early in the week the public cable from Liverpool had quoted 6d decline, with the price 22s 6d. The English shippers, however, found that they could buy city in hhds here at 4½, and on Monday and Tuesday took 150 hhds at that decline, and which was ½ off from the previous week, so far as sales then represented a market, although as then undivided, it was hard to get bids over 4½. But on the day following the above sales (Wednesday) the report of the London auction sale was slightly additionally depressing. It represented a decline there of 6d@9d, and some cables said as much as 1sh and 250 casks sold out of 1000 casks offered. But it must be recollected that this decline is partly in response to the weakness that had been developed at other points previously, including that which had been made upon the markets in this country, and that the prices at the English sale were more in the way of an adjustment to values that were prevailing elsewhere and as well upon its home markets in the way of private sales. But the fact that the English market comes down thus easily acts slightly as a staggerer to the views of most dealers, and particularly in channels where care had been taken to ascertain the statistical position of tallow in Europe in conjunction with the well recognized short supplies of England, particularly so by relation with its usual holdings. But that England and the Continent will want considerable tallow before long seems altogether likely. Indeed, their supplies must be made up at some near future time from the productions of this country, in view of the shortness in the shipments from their usual more largely depended upon sections. The weakness in Europe at present is more through the efforts of the large buyers there to get the supplies as cheaply as possible, and to hold off for as long a period as their current holdings permit, while they are particularly encouraged in their policy that way from the success which has attended it recently. At the close of Tuesday's market, when city in hhds stood at 4½, there was beginning, as indicated, an export movement, while the succeeding day there was dullness again. Whether the large buy-

ers on the other side think they can get the market on city down to 4 before they are forced in to buy is probably a little less uncertain, but the fact remains that there are no sellers at this writing under 4½, and it rather looks as though the shippers would have to wait a longer time than at present intended before they will secure the inside figures that they have perhaps set their minds upon. The home soap trade, finding that the foreign markets are slightly demoralized, begin to talk the inside price, and there is little question but that they would break it there if they felt secure over a continued absence of interest from exporters. But we think that export trading is due at any time, while that the slightest manifestation of further buying from shippers would soon bring a better condition of affairs. There is now beginning a moderate accumulation of city, but the pressure to sell it is not marked at under 4½, although if changes occur from this price by the close of the week they will be noted further along in this review. The country made continues to arrive in a very moderate way. Some interior shippers are dissatisfied over the developments of the market, while as many of them had cleaned up old accumulations they are well prepared to hold for any possible reactions from the current depression. The soap trade, however, takes such supplies as are put out for sale with a good deal of indifference, since they are fairly well supplied, while they feel that they need be in no hurry considering the quiet export demands; therefore, prices for it are very irregular. There have been sales of 225,000 pounds in lots, at 4½ to 4½, as to quality.

At Chicago the market came down to the previous week's bid prices, and 1000 tcs prime packers were taken up there at the close of last week at 4½, while it is now weak at that, with other grades quoted as follows: No. 2 at 3½@4½, No. 1 city renderers at 4½, prime country at 4½@4½, No. 2 ditto at 3½@3½.

On Thursday the market continued dull. The West wanted to know if city in hhds could be bought here at 4½, and intimated that it might buy at that; refusals were given it at 4½, but up to the moment the best word heard from there is "nothing done yet but trying to work a trade." Outside of that, there is an inactive situation; exporters have practically withdrawn and do not openly bid over 4, although they would probably pay more than that, while no melter offers to sell under 4½. The contract deliveries of about 250 hhds city went into the home trade at 4½, which was the basis of the latest previous sale.

OLEO STEARINE.—The trading previously for a couple of weeks had largely met more urgent wants of the principal consumers, and this week but little has been done, while pressers hold their moderate supplies upon a steady line of prices, well up to those of the previous week, however, more difficult to obtain them. Sales here are 75,000 pounds at 5%, while at Chicago 5% is bid and 5½ asked.

LARD STEARINE.—There is some business in city, made right along with exporters, but outside of this the market is in an entirely nominal position, as there is little western wanted by the lard refineries, and

WELCH & WELCH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and other Chemicals. Cocoonut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosin, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine, and other articles used by Soapmakers and other manufacturers.

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Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.

JOBBINS & VAN RUYMBEKE, WORKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AURORA, ILLS.

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NEW PROCESS DISTILLATION OF WASTE SOAP LYE AND CANDLE CRUDE GLYCERINES.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye
and Patented Filter Driers for Lime Mud Residues.

Reg. Cable Addresses, A. B. C. code (4th edition) used. GLYCEROL, AURORA, ILL., NEW YORK, LONDON and BRUSSELS

A BIG YIELD of both **PROFIT** and **SATISFACTION**
will result if you use ——————

ALWAYS UNIFORM.
ALWAYS THE BEST.
Do Not Accept Any Substitute.

"Uncle Sam"

BRAND OF...

GREEN OLIVE OIL FOOTS.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,
...IMPORTERS...

383 West Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

for that matter little wanted. Western is quoted at about 6.

GREASE—The market is too unsettled to quote accurately, and any quoted prices must be regarded as nominal, and by reason of the decline in tallow and the consequent unwillingness of buyers to take hold, both exporters and home pressers, while lower prices would prevail in the event of sales. A white at 4@4½, B white at 3½@3¾, the latter bid for spot lots and 3¾ asked; brown at 3@3¾ as to quality, bone and house at 3¾@3¾.

GREASE STEARINE.—Lifeless trading naturally follows the depression in other fats, while prices are unsettled and weak. White at 4½, and yellow at 4½@4¾.

CORN OIL.—The workers are well sold up for near deliveries and they are quite firm over prices. Quotations are 3.40 to 3.75 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—Buying is of a reserved order by reason of the unsettled condition of the lard market, although at times through the week there has been more tone, or as lard momentarily strengthened. The consumption of the oil by the large manufactory is liberal as they are unusually busy in productions, but they do not care to buy oil in excess of actual needs until they feel that the lard product has a more settled look. Quotations are 42@43.

(For Friday's Closings, see Page 42.)

SOAPMAKING.

Tallow Paste Soap.

To prepare from tallow a solid paste-soap, smooth and of good texture, the following proportions are taken:

Tallow 200 parts, coconut oil 100 parts, are brought to the boil along with 180 parts of 10 degrees soda lye, and when combination has ensued, 140 parts of 20-degree soda lye are added by degrees, boiling meanwhile continued.

After the second quantity of lye has combined with the soap, about 180 parts of 25 degree—26 degree soda lye are run in, and the soap is fitted, to a slight touch, with 26 degree lye.

At this stage it will boil very thick and viscous, and must, therefore, be salted out with 20 degree Be. brine, so that a sample taken out with the knife will break short off, and no longer draw out in threads. This point is an important one, since the soap, if not short enough in the grain, will cut unevenly, although it may be solid enough. If the requisite shortness of fracture and cohesion of the soap, when dropped on a glass plate, be not attained, a little more 26 degree lye must be added. The pan is then covered up, and kept warm over night; next day the inch or so of scum on the surface is skimmed off, and the soap is transferred to the frames, where it is again crutched.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

**General Commission
and
Export Dealers,**

523 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

**Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.**

THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

(Translated for The National Provisioner.)

Injurious and Inferior Meat.

(Continued from last week.)

In Bavaria in 1897, of 233,865 slaughtered cattle not less than 12,209, equal to 5.2 per cent., were found afflicted with tuberculosis. In the city of Berlin from the first of April, 1897, to the 31st of March, 1898, 150,611 cattle, 137,829 calves, 404,309 sheep and 657,659 hogs were slaughtered, of which were condemned 7,832 animals and 172,349 parts. (A large number of statistics is furnished here about the experience of the past years in Germany as to the condemnation of objectionable meat.)

A number of diseases can only be found out in the live animal because they do not produce conspicuous changes of the meat. Quite a number of infectious diseases, which require a veterinary interference, can be ascertained in the live animal. For these reasons inspection before the slaughtering appears necessary. It is further advisable to fix the time of two days within which the animal has to be slaughtered after the granting of the permit, lest a new examination has to take place. In the case of a longer delay the condition of the animal at the time of the granting of the permit may be changed entirely by exterior or interior influences.

The examination after the slaughtering has to include all parts of the animal which are of importance for the ascertaining of disease, and practical experience in many cases makes it necessary to prohibit that no part of the slaughtered animal should be removed before the inspection. The introduction of a uniform and universal inspection of cattle and meat in the empire must be regarded as decidedly in the interest of the honest butcher trade by the removal of the existing difference in the treatment, by the crushing of dishonest competition with inferior meat, and by the opportunity to make meat fit for use by proper treatment.

The Fitness of Meat as Food for Man.

To judge whether or not meat is fit as food for man does not depend upon the nutritive value of the meat unless the same is considerably impaired, but exclusively upon sanitary considerations. In by far the largest cases there is no reason for objection to the use of meat as food for man, and it is as a rule declared as fit provided it has been found healthy before slaughtering, if it was completely bled at the slaughtering and if the inspection of the meat and of the intestines did not show any changes from diseases. If such changes are limited to certain organs or parts of the body, meat can be regarded as fit, provided the changed parts are removed according to the orders of the meat inspector and the balance complies with the general requisites mentioned above, for instance if the tuberculosis is limited to certain parts of the animal. If, however, by the use of meat a disease may be transferred to man, it must be declared as unfit. Some meat if eaten raw may be unfit as food for man, but can be made fit by cer-

tain kinds of preparations like cooking, roasting, steaming, sterilizing, corning, smoking or drying, provided the meat was for a sufficient length of time exposed to this process and in such a way that even the inmost parts were subjected to the effect of the remedy. If the meat was injurious on account of poisonous substances such process can not produce the desired effect as poison in most cases stays in the meat and also partly goes into the juice.

Meat that has been found as unfit not to be traded in at all as food for man, but it may be used for other purposes like food for dogs, for hogs, poultry, wild animals in menageries, etc., or for the preparation of lubricating oils, soaps, candles, glue etc., in each of which cases the police will have to grant a permit. For the purpose of destroying carcasses or parts or of their technical application large slaughterhouses and abattoirs generally have specific apparatus, as for instance the Käffel disinfector of Rietschel and Henneberg in Berlin, the system Podewils in Munich, the apparatus for extraction and destruction of R. A. Hartmann, in Berlin, the apparatus patented by Otte in Cassel; also some destructors as used in England and Denmark. Wherever the carcass can not be used in these ways the police has to order their harmless removal, if possible, by burning or burying. For the purpose of burning, the furnaces of Feist or Keidel are especially useful; in burying it is recommended to lay the carcass in quick lime or to inject tar, petroleum, carbolic acid or similar stuffs to make it absolutely unfit for use for man.

It deserves mention that especially in South Germany for some time places have been erected, generally in connection with the public abattoirs, for the purpose of the sale of such meat which has not been found absolutely fit for use. Such places are called "free banks" and it is their purpose to save a large part of the unfit meat, under certain conditions, as food for man, and to protect the consumers against imposition with inferior meat. This is especially for the benefit of the poorer classes of the population to secure cheaper meat for the same. In Saxony, for instance, in 1897 out of 69,409 condemned animals fully 5848 could be used almost entirely, or to the largest part, and 786 for their fat. In Berlin, out of 7832 condemned animals fully 4757 could be made fit for use by man by cooking. It is recommended to extend this system as much as possible.

(To be Continued.)

CHEAP EXCURSIONS, 1899.

Annual Meeting General Assembly Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Denver, Col., May 18 to 26.

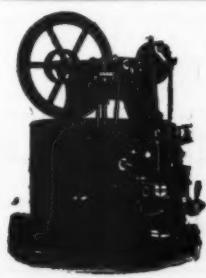
Annual Meeting General Assembly Presbyterian Church at Minneapolis, Minn., May 18 to June 1.

National Baptist Anniversaries at San Francisco, Cal., May 26 to 30.

National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14.

For all these meetings cheap excursion rates have been made and delegates and others interested should bear in mind that the best route to reach convention city is via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and its connections. Choice of routes is offered those going to the meetings on the Pacific Coast of going via Omaha or Kansas City, and returning by St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has the short line between Chicago and Omaha, and the best line between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, the route of the Pioneer Limited, the only perfect train in the world.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. For time tables and information as to rates and routes address George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.



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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES—The packer market has certainly lost none of the strength that characterized it last week. The tendency appears to be toward a further advance. Everything in branded hides has been closely sold up. This is obviously a packer's market from start to finish, and if conditions follow the present trend an advance seems inevitable.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have had a fair sale at 11½c, at which price they are now quotable.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been an active feature at 10½c @11c. The latter figure constitutes the present market.

COLORADO STEERS, 6600, sold at 10½c, and rumors of a sale at 11c advance exist.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have been a decidedly active feature. They are worth 11½c and 11¾c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, have been in moderate request at 10½c. Light stock is also a rather indifferent factor, which appears at a variety of prices.

BRANDED COWS are now offering at 10½c. There are few available.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth 9½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—There is more inquiry than anything more substantial. Despite the comparative inactivity of the present situation holders are looking for a rise in values. It is doubtful if any one would care to contract ahead on the present basis.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, are in a stronger position, although values seem somewhat vague; 9½c comes as near an equitable figure as it is possible to get.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are not an active feature at 9½c.

BRANDED COWS AND STEERS are worth from 8½c to 9½c flat.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, are worth 9@9½c. Some holders demand 11c advance.

NATIVE BULLS are well cleaned up on a basis of 8½c flat.

CALFSKINS—There isn't a great deal do-

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,
231 Plaza Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

ing. An ordinary selection of country skin continues worth 12c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are not in much demand. There are plenty available at 10½c.

DEACONS, in the various weights, are worth 52½@72½c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES have sold in a moderate way at \$3.35@3.37½c.

SHEEPSKINS—Increased activity is noticed.

FRESH PACKER PELTS, \$1.00@1.20.

COUNTRY PELTS, 70c@\$1.00.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 30@32½c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 15@25c.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 70c@\$1.00.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The past week closed with sales of Kansas City and St. Joseph fully reaching the 25,000 mark, all at good prices, cleaning out some 9000 March native steers at 11¾c, 3000 April butt-brands selling at 11c, and 1200 Coloradoes reported at 10½c. The last price, however, lacks verification. This week has already opened in an active manner. 1800 Texas sold at 11½c, 11c and 10½c; 2600 butt-brands sold at 11c, 1200 Coloradoes sold at 10½c. April native steers are now held firmly at 12c—any hint at lower figures for trading basis not listened to. There is no doubt but that the situation is a remarkably strong one. The present take off of Texas may be called short-haired, and the present slaughter of all other grades may be classed as shedders. The genial April sun has a good effect and in a week or two short-haired hides will decidedly be the order of the day. Packers here are inclined to talk of 11¾c for heavy Texas, but as yet there is no response to this price on the tanners' part, but as nearly all the sales at present are made on the basis of future slaughter, some packers may be in a position to dictate this price. It would look, however, at present writing that the bulk of the packers will be inclined to sell at 11½c to 11¾c, as there are quite a number of tanners of Texas hides who will not be in the market until the grubby season is safely past—they prefer to buying strictly clear of grub hides, as more or less grubs will be in all hides up to the middle of June. Packers are now inclined to hold light native cows at 11¾c, but as they are so closely sold up they can well afford to talk this price at present writing. The Upper Leather Trust is not yet consummated. The reports are that they are nearing that point; however, be that as it may, with the short supply of native cows it is doubtful if they can get very much concession from the packers, who, to be sure, will only be too happy to give any tanners that remain outside of the trust the advantage every time.

SHEEPSKINS are about in their usual position, sales being made just as soon as packers have a carload to offer. The prices remain about the same.

BOSTON.

BUFFS have stiffened 9½c, being the lowest price which would be considered. There are not many being offered by packers.

CALFSKINS—There is a fair demand and increased receipts.

SHEEPSKINS are scarce and advancing.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is more doing than there was last week. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@9¾c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 7½@8½c.

CALFSKINS.—Heavy weights in demand.

SHEEPSKINS.—Fresh stock wanted.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES—Branded hides are meeting with a particularly brisk sale. Sole leather tanners are operating more freely than upper leather tanners.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11½@12c.

BUTT-BRANDS, 10½@11c.

SIDE-BRANDS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 10@10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½@9¾c.

CALFSKINS—Increasing receipts.

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00 to \$3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

GRUBBY NATIVES, 10½@11c.

SUMMARY.

Things certainly seem to be coming the way of the packer. Excellent prospects of a general advance, combined with the unusually light accumulation, is enough to bring joy to the heart of any packer. Every variety of branded stock is in active request and well cleaned up. While business might be more brisk in the country market, holders not only do not seem depressed but would decline orders for future delivery on the present basis. There is an anticipation of a general advance. Buffs are firmly sustained in Boston at 9½c, and many holders demand 9¾c. Philadelphia is showing more activity and the sole leather tanners of New York have operated literally in all kinds of branded stock.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11½c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 11c; Colorado steers, 10½@10½c; No. 1 Texas steers, 11½@11½c; No. 1 native cows, 10½c; branded cows, 10½c; native bulls, 9½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 9½c; branded steers and cows, 8½@9½c flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9@9½c; native bulls, 8½c flat; calfskins, 12c; kips, 10½c; deacons, 52½@72½c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.35@3.37½c; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.00@1.20; country pelts, 70c@\$1.00; packer shearlings, 30@32½c; country shearlings, 15@25c; packer lambs, 70c@\$1.00.

BOSTON.

Buff hides, 9½@9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Country steers, 9½@9¾c; country cows, 8½@9½c; bulls, 7½@8½c.

NEW YORK.

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11½@11½c; butt-branded steers, 10½@11c; side-branded steers, 10@10½c; city cows, 10@10½c; native bulls, 9½@9¾c; horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

The Confluence Leather Company succeeds W. L. Cobb & Co., Confluence, Pa.

The Standard Tannery, with a capital of \$50,000, is a new Chicago enterprise.

Cummings & Worthing is the name of a new hide and skin concern of Hillsdale, Mich.

The improved quality of the present offering of hides is a material factor to the increased call.

It is said that one of the most important of the younger industries of Oregon is that of the glove leather tannery and factory of Anderson & Meyers, near Talent. Improved machinery has been placed for making high grade goods.

The full committee of hide importers to consider a change on the present duty on hides has been selected as follows: Messrs. A. Von Goeben, representing G. Amsinck & Co.; A. Sarol, of Flint, Eddy & Co.; Alberto Falcon, of W. R. Grace & Co.; George Pfennigwerth, of Boulton, Bliss & Dallet, and F. Couette, of D. A. de Lima & Co.

MEAT CANNING.

(Written for The National Provisioner and Copyrighted.)

Giblet Soup.

X.

Take fresh gizzards of fowl and, after thoroughly washing and cleaning them, cook for ten minutes. In some cases, if the gizzards are from tough birds, they will require to be cooked longer; but in no case over-cook them. Take also the skinned necks and the tips of the wings and cook these until sufficiently tender.

Make a soup, with which to fill the cans, as follows: Sixty gallons of beef essence are boiled down in a jacketed kettle as usual to half its bulk, or thirty gallons. Add now to the concentrated essence six gallons good sweet milk and twenty gallons mushroom catsup and stir well together. Prepare a thin batter of flour, using 15 pounds, and add to the soup, stirring briskly while adding until it is thoroughly mixed with the other ingredients. Season the soup with 12 ounces white pepper, 6 ounces curry powder, 3 pounds salt and 3 pounds white sugar. Boil all together for half or three-quarters of an hour.

In the two-pound cans put 6 ounces of meat and 2 ounces of rice, cooked sufficiently to soften it, but not enough to make it pasty, as the rice will be further cooked in the processing. Fill the cans with the prepared soup to the required weight and wipe them well. The caps are now put on the cans, leaving the vents open. They are then placed on the racks, put into retort, and processed with dry steam. Give the 2-pound cans one hour and forty-five minutes at 3½ pounds pressure, with the retort exhaust closed. When the required time has elapsed, the steam is shut off and the pressure blown off slowly. The cans are now withdrawn from the retort and the vents quickly stopped.

The cans are again returned to the retort and boiled off for one hour and forty-five minutes at 9 pounds pressure. After the necessary time, the steam is again shut off and the pressure blown off, when the cans are removed from the retort, taken to the

shower room and there showered until cool. Afterwards they are sent to the wash room, and thence to the labelling room.

For 1-pound cans treat as follows: After filling and wiping, as usual, cap, leaving the vents open. Place in the retort, with exhaust closed, and give them one hour and a half at 2½ pounds pressure. Shut off the steam at the end of that time, and blow off pressure slowly. The cans are then withdrawn from the retort and the vents quickly closed. They are again returned to the retort and boiled off one hour and a half at 8 pounds pressure.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Chicago	700,000	725,000
Kansas City	295,000	385,000
Omaha	225,000	165,000
St. Louis	180,000	150,000
Indianapolis	92,000	83,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	45,000	62,000
Cudahy, Wis.	46,000	37,000
Cincinnati	66,000	72,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	137,000	35,500
Ottumwa, Iowa	59,000	66,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	24,200	46,900
Sioux City, Iowa	48,000	35,000
St. Paul, Minn.	42,000	41,000
Louisville, Ky.	54,000	46,000
Cleveland, Ohio	37,000	41,000
Wichita, Kan.	12,000	22,000
Marshalltown, Iowa	12,700	15,700
Nebraska City, Neb.	24,000	34,000
Bloomington, Ill.	7,200	15,200
Clinton, Iowa	5,000	10,000
Above and all others	2,250,000	2,155,000

—Price Current.

Mexican Neatsfoot Oil.

The Mexican Vice-Consul in Cardiff, Wales, calls the attention of his government to the demand existing in his consular district for the article known among the trade as "Campahe wax." This product sells for a high figure throughout the United Kingdom. It is obtained in Mexico at a moderate cost and is a very lucrative article of export for Mexican producers. The Mexican Vice-Consul adds: "Another article of trade which is produced in Mexico in great abundance, and which might be sold abroad at a profitable figure, is neatsfoot oil. The Mexican oil is of fine quality, its origin guaranteeing its purity."

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seabards, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending April 15, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending April 15, 1899.	Same Nov. 1, '98 to April 15, 1898.
PORK, BBLS.		
U. Kingdom...	1,156	1,227
Continent...	2,623	3,287
So. & Cen. Am.	95	182
W. Indies...	2,818	84
Br. No. Am. .	1,327	135
Other countries	3	8
Total	8,022	4,903
		153,429

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.

To	Week ending April 15, 1899.	Same Nov. 1, '98 to April 15, 1898.
U. Kingdom...	15,574,842	13,978,147
Continent ...	5,225,733	3,658,168
So. & Cen. Am.	107,702	127,825
W. Indies...	248,625	92,525
Br. No. Am. .	...	8,400
Other countries	10,250	8,400
Total	21,167,152	17,873,465
		441,803,322

LARD, LBS.

To	Week ending April 15, 1899.	Same Nov. 1, '98 to April 15, 1898.
U. Kingdom...	4,800,676	5,793,021
Continent ...	4,739,054	7,762,517
So. & C. Am.	656,030	456,195
W. Indies...	632,880	504,585
Br. No. Am. .	2,700	9,800
Other countries	720	2,590
Total	10,832,960	14,528,708
		354,940,812

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending April 15, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Hams and Bacon, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York ...	4,795	6,415,625	5,534,390
Boston ...	1,058	5,282,975	2,408,815
Portland, Me.	...	2,074,800	
Phila., Pa. .	640	2,687,286	1,282,462
Balto., Md. .	1,479	2,692,441	965,267
Norfolk, Va. .	...	...
Newport News	...	...	32,000
New Orleans...	50	8,525	12,130
St. John, N.B.	...	2,005,500	510,396
Pensacola, Fla	...	...	87,500
Total	8,022	21,167,152	10,832,960

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, '98, to April 15, '99.	Nov. 1, '97, to April 16, '98.	Increase.
Pork, lb ...	30,685,800	25,781,800
Hams, bacon, lb	441,803,322	454,404,220
Lard, lb ...	354,940,812	340,403,023
		14,537,780

Decrease hams and bacon, 12,600,808 lb.

PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

WEIGHT.

17 and up	\$2.60
12 to 17 lbs.	2.20
9 " 12 "	1.70
7 " 9 "	1.30
5 " 7 "	.85
4 " 5 "	.60

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

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The Manufacture of Sausages



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- V. CASINGS.—From different animals. Imported and domestic casings. General methods of preparing casings. Hand-cleaned and machine-cleaned casings. Method of packing. Salt employed. Classification of casings. Weasands and their use. Preparing hog casings. Method for sheep casings. Bleaching casings. Disposal of refuse. Abating foul odors. Coloring or staining casings. Formula. Smoke colors.
- VI. STUFFING.—Bursting or splitting of casings. Shrivelled appearance. Causes and prevention of splitting and shrivelling. Treatment of casings before stuffing. How to stuff to get best results. Hand and steam stuffers. Desirable aid in stuffing machines.
- VII. COOKING.—Kind of vessels. Description. Time of cooking. Boiled out fat. Profitable uses of same. Prevention of souring in skimmed grease. Method of keeping it without souring. Formula for bleaching grease to make it white. How to use it for lard.
- VIII. SMOKING.—General requirements. Valuable suggestions for smokehouses. Reducing shrinkage. Materials for producing smoke. Those to be avoided. Flavoring during smoking. Method of handling. Prevention of streaks and spots. To keep uniform temperature of house while filling or emptying. About the draughts. High and low temperatures. Shrinkage. Methods of cold smoking. Protective coating for shipping and keeping. Prevention of sweating and shrinkage of sausage.
- IX.—FILLERS.—General information. Materials used. Methods of preparing them. A substitute for starch. How prepared and used. List of fillers employed in sausage-making. Method of mixing. Hints.
- X. PRESERVATIVES.—Classification. About cold storage. Valuable suggestions. To create a dry cold economically. Mechanical refrigeration. Temperature of cold storage essential to success. Regulation of temperature. Salt. Uses and results. Selection for different uses. Varieties of salt. Impurities occurring in salt. Chemical preservatives. Their uses and abuses. Borax and boric acid. About their influence on health. Other kinds of preservatives. Methods of use and precautions.
- XI. GENERAL.—Scales. Prevention of rust on bearings. Appliances. Valuable hints. Aromatic brine. Management, etc., etc.

SAUSAGE RECIPES.—Many different formulæ for same kind. Plain and fancy sausages. Domestic and foreign sausages. Sausage for best trade. Meat jellies. Delicatessen goods, etc., etc.

And about 100 recipes and formulæ for the manufacture of all kinds of Sausages in use, compiled from the experience of the best experts on both Continents.

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**Western Offices, Rialto Bldg.,
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**PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS
GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.**

622,289.—DEVICE FOR HOLDING TAGS, SABELS, ETC.—Edward G. Stevens, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 2, 1898. Serial No. 668,885.

622,311.—ANIMAL POKE.—Alfred C. Witt, Kingfisher, Okla. Filed Nov. 28, 1898. Serial No. 697,653.

622,319.—EVAPORATING APPARATUS.—David Augsburger, Berne, Ind. Filed Sept. 27, 1897. Serial No. 653,097.

622,320.—COMBINED STOCK AND HAY RACK.—Herbert A. Baker, Mosherville, Mich. Filed Sept. 13, 1898. Serial No. 690,805.

622,332.—ANIMAL SHEARS.—Robert D. Dixon, Sydney, N. S. W. Filed Jan. 7, 1899. Serial No. 701,439.

622,339.—WOODENWARE PACKAGE.—George P. Fischer, Jr., Chicago, Ill., and Joseph Reif, Jr., Hebron, Ind., assignors to the Hercules Woodenware Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Feb. 13, 1899. Serial No. 705,452.

622,393.—CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATOR.—Alban H. Reid, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Feb. 4, 1898. Serial No. 669,067.

622,431.—DRYING APPARATUS.—John B. Adt, Baltimore, Md. Filed Jan. 17, 1899. Serial No. 702,390.

622,441.—COMBINED BAIL AND COVER FOR VESSELS.—John S. Brooks, New York, N. Y. Filed June 22, 1898. Serial No. 684,192.

622,453.—TAG PIN.—Edgar C. Dunlap, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to A. Kimball Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 17, 1897. Serial No. 662,254.

622,474.—FLUID ACTUATED OR FLUID-FORCING DEVICE.—John Hoskin, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Jan. 22, 1898. Serial No. 667,620.

622,491.—BUTTER WORKER.—Joel T. Killin, Greenville, Ore. Filed May 7, 1898. Serial No. 680,018.

622,524.—SCRAPER.—Charles M. McMullen, Rock Glen, N. Y. Filed Aug. 19, 1898. Serial No. 689,005.

622,538.—STOCK RACK FOR PLATFORM SCALES.—Samuel J. Rice, Scotch Grove, Ia. Filed Dec. 9, 1896. Serial No. 615,041.

622,561.—FILTER.—Edgar L. Stream, New Orleans, La. Filed June 4, 1898. Serial No. 682,593.

622,563.—DYEING AND TANNING SKINS.—Walter F. Sykes, New York, N. Y. Filed July 6, 1898. Serial No. 685,277.

622,580.—MECHANICAL D R I E R.—Herbert H. Wing, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed Dec. 12, 1895. Serial No. 571,908. Claim.—In a rotary drying apparatus the cylinder made in sections, one discharging into the other and having inlets for drying gases between the sections.

622,581.—TANK FOR TRANSPORTING LIVE FISH.—William J. Workman, Ashland, Kan. Filed March 25, 1898. Serial No. 675,200.

622,614.—FILTER.—John W. Fleetwood, New Orleans, La., assignor of one-half to William Adler, same place. Filed March 25, 1898. Serial No. 675,105.

622,615.—ROTARY CLAMP BARREL CLOSER.—James Fleming, Troy, N. Y. Filed Feb. 1, 1899. Serial No. 704,111.

622,651.—BAG FASTENER.—James A. Moore, Grass Creek, Ind., assignor of two-thirds to C. B. Downs, and Martin Burns, same place. Filed Dec. 17, 1898. Serial No. 699,579.

622,652.—CHURN MOTOR.—Wm. L. Morris, Bernie, Mo., assignor of one-half to Noah Bellers, same place. Filed May 31, 1898. Serial No. 682,143.

622,708.—EVAPORATING PAN.—William P. Gage, Calvin, Ind. Ter. Filed March 19, 1897. Renewed June 28, 1898. Serial No. 684,688.

622,761.—PRESSURE-GAUGE.—Edward D. Densmore, Somerville, and Gifford LeClear, Cambridge, Mass. Filed Dec. 31, 1897. Serial No. 665,112.

622,797.—ICE-CUTTING MACHINE.—Chas. H. Edmonds, Saugus, Mass. Filed Dec. 12, 1898. Serial No. 699,031.

622,819.—PACKING CASE.—George A. McLane, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 11, 1899. Serial No. 701,807.

622,823.—AUTOMATIC SLIDING DOOR.—Daniel Schuyler, San Diego, Cal., assignor of one-half to Augustus Newell, Pasadena, Cal. Filed June 9, 1898. Serial No. 683,029.

622,844.—MEAT OR VEGETABLE CUTTER.—Robert C. Ellrich, Southington, Conn., assignor to the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, same place. Filed Jan. 17, 1898. Serial No. 666,888.

622,860.—APPARATUS FOR FORMING ICE.—Pearl Martin, Medford, Mass. Filed Dec. 29, 1896. Serial No. 617,310.

622,873.—SOAPHOLDER.—James H. Welch, Washington, D. C., assignor to Richard F. Irish, Boston, Mass. Filed Sept. 13, 1897. Serial No. 651,556.

622,898.—APPARATUS FOR HOLDING AND SLICING BUTTER.—Geoffrey B. Lohy, Boston, Mass. Filed Jan. 16, 1899. Serial No. 702,268.

622,918.—COMBINED CHURN AND BUTTER-MIXER.—Harvey Feldmeier, Little Falls, N. Y., assignor to D. H. Burrell & Co., same place. Filed Jan. 11, 1899. Serial No. 701,824.

622,919.—MILK-STRAINER.—Hugh Fitchie, Elgin, Ill. Filed Feb. 3, 1898. Serial No. 668,986.

622,926.—METHOD OF MANUFACTURING AND FINISHING LEATHER.—Christian E. Lappe and Henry A. Lappe, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Nov. 21, 1898. Serial No. 696,975.

622,972.—AUTOMATIC PACKAGE-FILLER.—William A. Overbeck, Omaha, Neb. Filed Jan. 17, 1898. Serial No. 666,956.

623,061.—BARK-PEELING MACHINE.—Leo D. Alden, Saginaw, Mich., assignor to Jackson & Church, same place. Filed June 23, 1898. Serial No. 684,210.

Trade-Marks.

32,703.—SOAP, DENTIFRICE AND HAIR PREPARATIONS.—The Comfort Powder Company, Hartford, Conn. Filed Jan. 5, 1898. Essential Feature.—The word "Comfort." Used since August, 1892.

32,704.—TOILET AND LAUNDRY SOAPS.—Joseph and Thomas Elkinton, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Feb. 10, 1899. Essential feature.—The word "Borenquen." Used since Jan. 20, 1899.

32,705.—SOAPS.—William J. Anderson, New York, N. Y. Filed Mar. 11, 1899. Essential feature.—The compound word "Velvo-Silvo." Used since January, 1898.

32,706.—CLOTHES WASHING COMPOUNDS.—Wilber A. McCoy, Columbus, Ohio, and Charles Mann, Detroit, Mich. Filed March 6, 1899. Essential feature.—A representation of two crossed bars with the letter "D" at their point of intersection. Used since September 1, 1897.

Designs.

30,470.—SCALE PLATE.—Samuel H. Cowles, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed Sept. 14, 1898. Serial No. 690,981.

30,502.—CAN-OPENER.—William H. Randle and Benjamin D. Phillips, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 25, 1898. Serial No. 678,808.

New York Produce Exchange Notes

Proposed for membership: Allen Gallander Oliver (fancy poultry farm, Newark, Del.), by C. G. Blandy.

Visitors on the Exchange: W. F. Robinson, Boston; F. Krauss, Milwaukee, H. S. Daniels, Philadelphia; J. H. Miles, E. D. Skellen, W. R. Lake, E. J. Noble, William Simley, Chicago; A. E. Martin, Minneapolis; Walter Snell, Duluth; George N. Brownell, N. W. Sprague, Buffalo; G. G. Sutherland, St. Louis; W. S. Skeats, Toronto; O. P. Gothein, Dayton, O.

Controlling the Sex in Sheep.

Experiments in controlling the sex among sheep have reached such a state in France, says an exchange, that the experimenters have reached the conclusion that this can be done to an appreciable extent. The rule seems to be that to produce the most males in the flock the ewes must be bred to rams over 4 years old, the average of observance in such cases being fifty-five males to thirty-five females. When yearling rams were used with ewes ranging from 2 to 4 years, the average was but thirty-five males to seventy-six females. Yearling rams, it has also been found in experiments carried on in this country, but without the careful observation exercised in France, nearly always produce an excess of females, and the older rams, particularly those above 4 years, an excess of males.

To Prevent Cattle Dipping.

Col. Albert Dean, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has been ordered by Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau, to discontinue the dipping of cattle at all of the vats at Fort Worth and East St. Louis. This ruling, it is stated, was made by the Bureau on account of the many complaints of losses at the dipping vats. The results at Mammoth Spring, it is stated, have been fairly successful, but at Fort Worth and East St. Louis there have been a number of losses by death. Experiments are being conducted by Dr. Norgaard at Claybourne, Texas, with different dips. Advices from Washington are to the effect that the Bureau has not given up the idea that dipping will prevent Texas fever, but has simply concluded to carry the experiments further.

Newport News (Va.) Abattoir Co.

It is announced that the Abattoir Company, Mr. E. S. Palmer, president, with capital of \$1,500,000, recently organized, will not locate its plant at Newport News, Va., on account of difficulty in arranging with property owners for fifty acres of land as a site. It is understood that several Norfolk railroads have offered flattering inducements to the company, and that it will locate there if the land can be secured at the right place on the waterfront.

Later.—As we go to press, it is stated that the abattoir will surely be located in Newport News and not in Norfolk.

They Made St. Paul Famous.

It is stated by the Horne & Danz Co., of St. Paul, Minn., and they should be in a position to know, that more tin lard pails are shipped from St. Paul annually than from any city in the world. The well known fact that the lard pails of this company are so extensively used by the packinghouse industry is evidence of the merit of this firm's goods. The Horne & Danz Company will be pleased to have those interested write them for data on this interesting subject.

The City Council has granted to the Fort Smith (Ark.) Cotton Oil Company permit to enclose blocks 606 and 611 in the reserve adition to that city.

D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.**

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
.....of Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, = = Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.**

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 36,005 packages; previous six days, 36,220 packages. The arrivals have averaged very nearly the same as for last week. Reports as to the volume of trade are somewhat irregular, some receivers claiming a fairly satisfactory outlet, while others complain of dullness. On the whole the movement appears to be quiet, and, on the average good grades of table butter rather unsatisfactory. Considerable complaint is made of the quality of the creamy butter arriving and the proportion of strictly fancy goods is apparently smaller, though the irregularities may be more noticeable, owing to a closer discrimination by buyers. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extra, per lb.	\$ 19 1/2
" " firsts	18 1/2 19
" " seconds	17 1/2 18
" " thirds	16 17
State extra	19 19 1/2
" " firsts	18 18 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	16 16 1/2
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy	17 18
" " firsts	17 18
Weish tubs, fancy	18 18 1/2
tubs, seconds to firsts	16 17
Western, imitation creamery, fancy	17 17 1/2
" " firsts	16 17
" " seconds	15 15 1/2
factory, fresh extra	15 15 1/2
" " fresh firsts	15 15 1/2
" " lower grades	14 15
Balls, fresh, fancy	14 15
" " common to prime	14 15

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 7,200 boxes; previous six days, 8,366 boxes. Old cheese is working out very satisfactorily and prices firmly sustained; new cheese, however, is exceedingly dull, and with stocks accumulating, prices are decidedly weak and irregular. We quote:

State, full cream, fall-made, large colored, Feby 12 1/2	\$ 12 1/2
" " large, onces	12 12 1/2
" " fall-made, large, white, Feby 12 1/2	12 12 1/2
" " large, good to prime	11 11 1/2
" " large, common to fair	9 9 10 1/2
" " fall-made, small, col. fancy	13 13 1/2
" " small, white	13 13 1/2
" " fall-made, small, gd to pr.	12 12 1/2
" " common to fair	9 9 10 1/2
State, light skins, small, choice	10 10 1/2
" " large	9 9 10 1/2
" " part skins, small choice	9 9 10 1/2
" " large choice	9 9 10 1/2
" " good to prime	13 13 1/2
" " common to fair	7 7 1/2
" " full skins	6 6 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 55,966 cases; previous six days, 76,072 cases. The market is tame. Trade continues quiet. Holders of fancy storage packings have shown no disposition to force sales of such, as most of the storage packed eggs here are under orders to store if not salable at 14 1/2@15c, a few have been taken at the price, but it would be impossible to move them freely at the moment. Duck and goose eggs about steady. We quote:

State and Penn., average best, per doz.	15
Western, selected for storage	15
" Northern section, reg. packing	14 1/2 14 1/2
" Southerly	14 1/2
Kentucky and Nashville, prime	14 1/2 14 1/2
Tennessee, fresh prime	14 1/2 14 1/2
Virginia	14 1/2
Other Southern, fair to prime	14 14 1/2
Dirties, per 30-do. case	4 10 4 20
Cheese and Crackers per 30-do. case	3 9 0
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.	15 15 1/2
" Western	15 15 1/2
" other Southern, per doz.	14 1/2 15
Goose eggs, per doz	25 30

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 60c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
groat breads, veal	40 a 70c, a pair
" " Beef	15 a 20c, a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Balls, beef	12c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb's tripe	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,600 lbs.	\$ 55 00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	85 00
Hoofs	20 00
Horns, 7 1/2 lbs. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$ 150 00
" 7 1/2-8 1/2 lbs. and und."	100 00-150 00
" No. 3	50 00-90 00
Gluestock, dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00- 8 00
" Wet,	1 00- 3 00
Cattle switches, per pec	3-3 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2 1/2
Fat, fresh and heavy	3 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30 a 50

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambkins	1 1/2
Modoc	1 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " per kg. 50 lbs.	\$ 35 00
" medium, per bbl.	50
" narrow,	30
" domestic,	40
Hog, American, lbs. per lb.	20
" bbls. per lb.	20
" bbls., per lb.	22
" kegs, per lb.	22
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N.Y.	18
" " Chicago	12
" " per lb.	2 8
" bungs, pieces, f.o.b. N.Y.	17 1/2
" " per lb.	4 5
" middles, per set (57 1/2 ft.), f.o.b. N.Y.	\$ 450
" " Chicago	48
" " per lb.	7 8
" weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.	5 1/2
" No. 2's	3 2
Russian rings	12 1/2

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing. Black	Whole. Ground
" White	11 11 1/2
" Penang, White	18 1/2 19
" Red Zanzibar	16 1/2 17 1/2
" Shot	18 18
Allspice	10 12
Coriander	4 5
Cloves	10 14
Maize	45 50
Nutmegs, 110s	36 42
Ginger, Jamaica	18 20
" African	6 10
Sage Leaf	7
" Bubbled	10
Marjoram	25 28

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	18-15
No. 2 Skins	15-17
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.65
Branded Kips, heavy	1.35
Light Branded Kips	1.00
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" " light	1.25
Branded G. S.	75

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
1 moulding	15c
1	15c
1	14c
1	14c
1	13c
1	11c
1	10c
1	9c
2	8c

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 85 a 3 90
Refined—Granulated	4 a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5
Powdered	4 1/2 a 5

74 percent Caustic Soda	1.50 to 1.65 for 60 p.c.
76 " Caustic Soda	1.65 to 1.70 for 60 per cent.
60 " Caustic Soda	1.65 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda, 2 1/2-3 cts. lb.	80-85 cts. for 48 p.c.
58 " Pure Alkali	96c-100 per 100 lbs.
48 " Soda Ash	1.45-1.55 per 100 lbs.
Crystal Carbonate Soda	4 1/2-5 1/2 cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	4 1/2 cts. lb.
Borax	7 1/2 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	1 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	5 1/2-6 1/2 cts. lb.
" Fruits	4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cts. lb.
Cochin Coconuts Oil	6 1/2 to 6 1/2 cts. lb.
Ceylon Coconuts Oil	6 to 6 1/2 cts. lb.
Cuban Coconuts Oil	5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	26-30 cts. gallon.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 200 lb.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market was more quiet this week. The works being too busy shipping out stuff to think of buying raw material. We quote:	
Bone meat, steamed, per ton	\$20 50 a 21 00
" raw, per ton	28 00 a 24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 67 1/2 a 1 70
" to arrive	1 55 a 1 62 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton	12 00 a 13 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonium	1 80 a 82 1/2
Dried blood, West, high gr. fine ground	1 92 1/2 a 1 95
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	14 50 a 15 00
" 8 and 20 "	13 75 a 14 50
" 7 and 20 "	13 00 a 13 00
" 6 and 20 "	12 00 a 12 50

GARBAGE TANKAGE, f.o.b. NEW YORK.

Asotino, per unit, dci. New York	1 82 1/2 a 1 85
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b. New York	10 60 a 10 25
Fish scrap, dried	18 75 a 19 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 80
spot	2 80 a 2 82 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 52 1/2 a 2 75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 3,000 lbs., f.o.b. Charleston	6 00 a 6 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f.o.b. Ashley River, per 3,000 lbs.	3 40 a 3 50
The same dried	4 20 a 4 25

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 70 a 8 95
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9 60 a 10 65
Kieserit, future shipment	7 00 a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., f.t. shpt.	1 78 a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store	1 83 a 1 90
Double manure salt (48-49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 01 a 1 13
The same, spot	1 06 a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 99 1/2 a 2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24-35 per cent., per unit S. P.	36 1/2 a 37 1/2

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market for Ammoniates the past week has been steady. The demand for all grades has been fairly good. We quote: Crushed tankage, 8 and 20 per cent., \$14 per ton f.o.b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 12 per cent., \$16 per ton f.o.b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$16 per ton f.o.b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$15 per ton f.o.b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.45 per unit f.o.b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.40 per unit f.o.b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.67 1/2 and \$1.70 per unit f.o.b. Chicago; crushed tankage, \$1.70 and \$1.72 1/2 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore. Sulphate of Ammonia, Foreign and Domestic, \$2.75 to \$2.80, Baltimore and New York.

To....

COTTONSEED OIL
MANUFACTURERS.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?

Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?

EASTERN SLAUGHTERING OF HOGS.

The annual statement of the Cincinnati "Price Current" in regard to pork packing in the West was printed in The National Provisioner last week. Information relating to Eastern slaughtering operations is now presented.

PORK PACKING IN THE EAST.

The aggregate number of hogs packed during the year ending March 1 at Eastern points, embracing Boston, New Haven, Providence, Worcester, Brightwood, Fall River, Bridgeport, etc., in the New England States; Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Hudson, etc., in New York State; and Pottsville, Harrisburg, Erie, etc., in Pennsylvania, is shown in the following:

Summer season, 1898-99, 1,895,000; winter season, 1,269,000; for the 12 months, 3,164,000. The figures for 1897-8 for comparison are: Summer season, 1,883,600; winter season, 1,188,500; for the 12 months, 3,072,100. The record for 1882-83 shows: Summer season, 824,031; winter season, 509,071; for the 12 months, 1,333,102.

YEARLY PACKING IN EAST, BY CITIES.

The following shows the total yearly packing—summer and winter seasons—at the places named:

	12 months.
Boston, Mass.	1,739,300
New Haven, Conn.	262,200
Worcester, Mass.	144,600
Providence, R. I.	126,300
Other New England places	260,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	447,100
Albany, N. Y.	35,500
Troy, N. Y.	12,200
Hudson, N. Y.	8,900
Pottsville, Pa.	77,200
Harrisburg, Pa.	10,700
Other N. Y. and Pa. places	40,000
Eastern packing	3,164,000
New York Receipts	1,813,000
Philadelphia Receipts	312,000
Baltimore Receipts	853,000
Receipts, 3 cities	2,978,000
Total Eastern, 1898-99	6,142,000

These figures (6,142,000) show a material increase in Eastern packing operations in 1898-99, the record for the year previous being 5,933,000. The following table shows operations for previous years:

1896-97	5,741,000
1895-96	5,470,000
1894-95	5,616,000
1893-94	5,184,000
1892-93	5,806,000

PORK PACKING AT BOSTON.

Returns show the total number of hogs packed at Boston during the twelve months ending March 1, 1899, as follows:

1898-99	1,739,300
1897-98	1,673,100
1896-97	1,494,000
1895-96	1,289,800
1894-95	1,747,800

OTHER NEW ENGLAND PACKING.

There are regular pork packing establishments at Worcester, Brightwood, Fall River, Providence, New Haven, and some other New England cities, most of which operate during a large portion of the year. Returns show the following aggregates for these places (being exclusive of Boston), for the 12 months ending March 1, with comparisons:

1898-99	793,100
1897-98	775,000
1896-97	624,600
1895-96	677,000
1894-95	698,400

PACKING AT BUFFALO.

The number of hogs packed at Buffalo during the 12 months ending March 1, with comparisons, are as follows:

1898-99	447,100
1897-98	457,400
1896-97	508,800
1895-96	463,000
1894-95	474,500

OTHER EASTERN PACKING.

There are various points in New York and Pennsylvania, in addition to the packing specified in the accompanying exhibits, which do more or less of regular packing of hogs. Returns show the following aggregates for these places, including Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Hudson, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, Erie, etc. (being exclusive of Buffalo, and New England places), for the year ending March 1, with comparisons:

1898-99	184,500
1897-98	166,600
1896-97	163,500
1895-96	167,700
1894-95	177,800

PACKING AT ALBANY AND TROY.

The number of hogs packed at Albany and Troy (N. Y.), Nov. 1 to March 1, is reported as follows:

	Albany.	Troy.	Total.
1898-99	21,500	12,200	33,700
1897-98	25,900	10,800	36,700
1896-97	22,000	5,900	27,900
1895-96	18,500	8,700	27,200
1894-95	25,200	11,900	37,100

NEW YORK CITY.

The receipts of hogs at New York in recent years, for the year ending March 1:

1898-99	1,812,871
1897-98	1,711,668
1896-97	1,776,263
1895-96	1,796,873
1894-95	1,544,203

The meat product of hogs received at New York is mostly used for local consumption; considerable of the lard enters commercial channels. Most of the receipts are hogs of light average weight. The meat product of hogs handled the past year has been approximately, 180,000,000 pounds, a portion of which was exported.

PHILADELPHIA.

The total supply of hogs at Philadelphia for twelve months ending March 1, is shown in the following, with comparisons:

1898-99	311,759
1897-98	316,073
1896-97	373,500
1895-96	340,820
1894-95	376,671

BALTIMORE.

The reported receipts of hogs at Baltimore are shown below for 12 months ending March 1, 1899, with comparisons:

1898-99	853,448
1897-98	833,734
1896-97	799,977
1895-96	732,167
1894-95	609,521

VISIBLE MARKETING OF HOGS.

The following shows the comparative visible marketing of hogs for the year ending March 1, 1899, as indicated by Western and Eastern packing returns and receipts at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore: 1898-99, western packing, 23,651,000; eastern packing, 3,164,000; receipts, 3 cities, 2,978,000; total number, 29,791,000. 1897-98 (for comparison) western packing, 20,201,000; eastern packing, 3,072,000; receipts, 3 cities, 2,861,000; total number, 26,134,000.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCT.

A comparison of export clearances of hog product for four months, Nov. 1 to March 1, is shown in the following compilation: 1898-99, meats, 342,000,000 lb; lard, 261,000,000 lb; total, 603,000,000; 1897-98, meats, 320,000,000 lb; lard, 240,000,000 lb; total, 560,000,000 lb.

For 12 months ending March 1, the exports of hog product have been as follows: 1898-99, meats, 992,000,000 lb; lard, 736,000,000 lb; 1897-98, meats, 863,000,000 lb; lard, 657,000,000 lb.

TOTAL YEARLY PACKING AND MARKETING OF HOGS.

Total Western and Eastern packing, and receipts of hogs at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for year ending March 1, 1899: Packed in the West, 23,651,000; packed at Boston, 1,737,000; other New England packing, 793,000; packed at Buffalo, 447,000; other Eastern packing, 185,000; receipts, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, 2,978,000; total 29,791,000. Figures for 1897-98, for comparison: Packed in the West, 20,201,000; packed at Boston, 1,673,000; other New England packing, 775,000; packed at Buffalo, 457,000; other Eastern packing, 167,000; receipts, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 2,861,000; total, 26,134,000.

No Gluemaker can

Afford to be without Our Book,

THE MANUFACTURE

OF GLUE
AND GELATINE.

Including a List of the Manufacturers of Glue and Gelatine in the United States & Canada.

Price \$10 per Copy.

...THE...

NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.

NEW YORK: 284-286 Pearl Street. **CHICAGO:** Rialto Building.

What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of California of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no gluemaker should be without one.

Yours truly,
Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense. —Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

The New York Board of Health in condemning 15,540 pounds of Scotch herring brought to this country by the steamer *Ormiston*, as being unfit for food, sounds an important warning to buyers, and eaters of foreign fish. We have got in the habit of accepting everything foreign just because it is so, or said to be so, under the delusion that its alien character gives to it an extra stamp of merit. Some shrewd Americans cater to this idea by sending their stuff out of the country and re-ship it back. There was a time when Americans had not mastered the excellent methods of foreign manufacturers, and made cheaper imitations of their wares. Now the European is an adept at fakes, and imitation goods, while the American is aiming at marketing an article which will not only be acceptable at home, but will be equally able to hold its place abroad. Why a foreign fish or any other article of foreign food should be superior to the higher priced American article of the same class, put up by our perfect methods, we cannot understand except it rests in the ancient delusion that the article from abroad must be better because it is from abroad. The vast number of food adulterations recently discovered in the United Kingdom, and on the Continent, disclose the extent to which "blenders" and "compounders" will go in manufacturing or imitating well-known food products. This is not confined to edibles. Chemistry has intervened to destroy the bona fides of many revered names in other lines of trade.

The wooden nutmeg which made Connecticut noted, and the "Brumagem ham," which came out of England, have had to retire before the technical laboratories which have latterly flooded our markets with imitation articles under old and respected names. Now it is down even to the Scotch herring. You can get just as sick on a Scotch or other foreign fish as you can on an "unfit" American fish.

IS WIENER WURST?

Now they have attacked the innocent and much-sought wiener wurst. The food inspector at Pittsburg has impugned the character of sauer kraut's consort. He says that it is "embalmed" even though it did come from Vienna. The pure food chemist said he found boracic acid in these little wieners. He found three one-hundredths of one per cent. When two per cent. aids digestion, Prof. Ashman, who made the analysis, well said that "a small quantity of boracic acid is not injurious to health." He was asked about "a trace" of the acid. "Well," said he, "what a chemist would call a trace is less than one sixty-thousandth of a grain. It could not be

detected. The highest percent of boracic acid discovered was 8 pounds of the acid to 1000 pounds of the sausage meat. "Wiener wurst?" "No, sir, wiener is not worse for such a mite of acid. It is better."

The above was part of the wit involved in the serious matter of the prosecution of the provision dealers of Pittsburg by the pure-food commission of the state, now energetic in that city.

Flats and Furnished Rooms.

Flats and furnished rooms have multiplied the number of delicatessen dealers, and made the life of the huge department store green and eternal. Bachelor apartments and light housekeeping have aided in this. The regular boardinghouse, and the grocery, have been forced to the rear as feeders of the unattached part of the population, and the small housekeeper whose servant and stove are in the packinghouse. The typical "light-housekeeper" buys a "nickle of butter, shilling's 'uth o' eggs, nickle's butter" and then hies home to the can opener or the more modern rollkey opener. Midday lunch is taken in the form of some light refreshment like a glass of milk or a free-lunch-and-beer for a nickle, according to the sex or prejudice of the luncher. Dinner is a feast on "half pound of chops or steak," or similar extravagance which can be easily fried on an oil stove or a gas convenience. Canned goods and conserved foods have depleted the boardinghouse and the provision grocer and made the delicatessen, and the cheap restaurant.

The housewife goes down to a department store where she will, in the next three or four hours, meet and push every other housekeeper about around counters until she is tired. She orders a lot of canned stuff, because it is easily prepared, and leaves with the consciousness that it saves her work. So it does, but oh! how her limbs ache from the crush at that department store. If she should take the trouble to inquire of her local delicatessen and grocer she would find in more cases than not that her time and trouble could have been saved at less expense. The canned and the preserved food is revolutionizing the kitchen and changing the daily diet of three-fourths of the people of this country. Flats and furnished rooms are little luncheon holes in which the population creep and fancy they have a home to themselves. The cooking stove is bowing adieu to the intruding little heater.

A dead horse contractor out near Bucyrus, O., sells certain parts of the defunct animal's body for fertilizer and glue. The remainder of the remains are then sold to fertilizer works for \$5 or \$6 per ton. He gets 90 cents from the late owner of the dead animal to remove the body. All this trade lacks to make it boom is enough dead horses.

** The Board of Health Meat Inspectors for the week ending April 10 condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 2300 pounds; livers, 40 pounds; 21 barrels poultry, 4200 pounds; 27 calves, 1210 pounds; veal, 1350 pounds; 1 sheep, 40 pounds; mutton, 900 pounds; hogs, 3145 pounds.

Uncle Jonathan on \$10 Dinners.

"Set long at yer most costly banquets, Ye fine fellers, 'ith plenty of means, As fur me, they can't hold a candle Tew 'biled dinners,' 'ith dandline greens!" —Fanny L. Fancher.

They are seizing "bob" veal by the ton up around Buffalo, N. Y. The farmers are the guilty law violators. A little more pulling of this kind will give them expensive experience in the "deacon" line.

The Fat Melting Association to Enlarge Plant.

The New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association held its regular meeting Tuesday afternoon at the offices of the company at West Forty-first street. The session was purely a business one and dealt with the important matters which the Association now has in hand. About three weeks ago this Association purchased the building in which its rendering plant is operated. It also purchased the eastern half of the same building, thus becoming owner of the entire structure. The deeds of purchase were completed last week. When the lease of the present tenant of the other half of the acquired property expires, a year hence—unless the Association can make a mutually satisfactory arrangement sooner—the fatmelting plant will be enlarged and extensively improved for handling its increasing business. The products of this plant have made good returns during the last year.

The Indianapolis Abattoir Co.

The Indianapolis Abattoir Company, the fact of whose coming to New York we noticed last week, will, in all probability, not open their branch at West Washington market until about the first or the middle of June next. The premises which they will occupy will not be in their possession until May 1st, when the present lease expires. It will then take fully a month to rip out the old fixtures and to put in the improved modern equipment which the company will install. Mr. Hamburger, Armour & Co.'s West Washington market manager, will manage for the Abattoir Company in the East.

Their Refrigerating Machine Is In.

J. M. & P. Scanlan's new refrigerating machine is now in place and will be working this week. It is a nugget of an affair, and will be a great acquisition to their slaughterhouse at 40th street and Eleventh avenue. The firm will next add an electric lighting plant. When this desirable improvement is installed the whole place will shine like perpetual day and be neither too hot nor too cold.

"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.

No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.
133-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.



A STRANGE RITE OVER A PIG.

When the cargo ship Ben Vollick was in the port of New York recently preparations were made for the curious service to be performed at the end of her voyage, in Leith, Scotland. The strange rite is celebrated as follows:

When the Chinese crew of any ship is paid off in any port they come on board again after getting their money in the pay office ashore, to celebrate, over a pig, a peculiar rite in connection with the voyage and safety of the vessel which has landed them and brought them the good luck of their pay. This odd ceremony is led by a priest of "Joss." The late crew and stolid priest board the ship in procession. The whole of the procession are fantastically dressed in their best and fanciest garments. Each one bears a spreaded fan stuck down his neck behind the collar at the back of the head. Their gaily ribboned queues in fresh plaited silk dangle far down their backs. The priest walks at the head of the procession. In his hands he solemnly bears a whole roasted pig. Immediately behind him trail some of the crew carrying dishes of fancy foods, cakes, fruit and festive odds and ends gaily festooned for the occasion. The sacred pig is also fantastically decorated with apples, candies, ribbons and fancy trifles.

Immediately upon entering the ship the priest leads the crew into the fo'castle (the crew's former quarters) of the vessel and directly to the worship corner of the quarters where they worshipped during the voyage. Here "Joss" sits behind the bright candles which have previously been lighted for the occasion. For this ceremony extra candles, and extra "Joss" (sandal wood) sticks are burning. Approaching the heathen god with bumble reverence the priest, with subdued mein, while the rest mimic a kind of facial, and pantomime prayer of homage, walks up to the austere presence, and places the pig on the floor in front of "Joss" if there is no table. The plate bearers then group their dishes about the all-important immobile swine. This is done without ceremony. Having finished this simple act, the priest becomes suddenly very serious; he bows, makes numerous dreamy signs or gesticulations, bows again, muttering a sepulchral Mongolian prayer all the time. To all of this the crew responds with mumbling speech and weird mimicking, bobbing up and down furiously or slowly as the subject moves them. During the whole of this curious litany the priest executes witchery signs over the pig as if he expected by some omnipotent command, to suddenly transform or to transfer it. The duration of this semi-dumb show and apparently unsuccessful legerdemaine is about ten minutes. While the performance is on, the whole crowd face "Joss."

At the conclusion of the foregoing ceremony the crew leave "worship" corner in irregular order. They take up the clustered dishes and bear them away as they retire. The priest is the last to go. He says a parting prayer, makes retiring obeisance, reverentially lifts the pig from its place on the floor and bears it aloft to the deck. Nothing has been touched or eaten at this rite in the fo'castle.

As the plates arrive on deck from below they are temporarily deposited on the floor. The priest and a specially deputized member of the crew now get a tin bucket—which has been placed handy. A fire is lit in this and it is placed back in the fo'castle in the middle of the floor. This fire is made with some kind of fumigating paper. Every member of the crew retires on deck at the lighting of the fire. The priest remains alone with it about three or four minutes, executing, all the time, a kind of mystic jugglery dumb service before "Joss." While he is doing this the wait-

ing Chinese crew get their sampans (small boats) ready for rowing ashore, in case the ship is not anchored alongside the pier. The priest now leaves the fumigating fire, still smoking before the god, ascends the companionway and locks the fo'castle door securely behind him. He then takes eight or ten fire crackers and explodes them outside of the locked door. This is to drive the hovering devils away. When the ship is leaving any port this cracker firing is also done. In such cases the explosions are made by a priestly one of the crew.

Having finished the cracker-firing in this "pig rite," the priest again lifts the saintly pig. His assistant takes all of the dishes, and the two personages pass down the gang to the sampans, waiting to be rowed ashore.

This ceremony is performed in the forenoon. When the priest locks the fo'castle door prior to exploding the fire crackers, it remains unopened by anyone until the next morning. It is then ready for the newly-shipped crew or this one, if re-shipped. The foregoing curious ceremony closes that crew's connection with that ship. There is a sacredness about the rite which no one violates.

Princely Cheapness.

Dishes look better in French disguise, and they eat better with a high price stated for the dinner. This is a menu which looks nice and eats well:

Puree of Salmon.	
Fish a la Creme.	
Potatoes.	Bread.
Fillet of Beef.	Spaghetti.
Lettuce Salad.	
Rice Souffle.	Cream Sauce.
Sponge Drops.	Pomegranate Sherbet.
	Coffee.

It comprises seven courses and can be served for thirty-seven cents per head to twenty plate. The whole cost is \$7.40.

Flank of Beef. Rolled.—4-pound flank of beef, 2 ounce breadcrumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound finely chopped salt pork, half-teaspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful each of thyme, marjoram, and sage, half saltspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful chopped onion, and one egg. Wipe the beef, remove the skin, membranes, and extra fat, pound and trim it, until it is of uniform thickness; make a stuffing with the breadcrumbs pork, salt, thyme, marjoram, sage, pepper, onion, and egg; moisten with hot water till the stuffing is soft enough to spread over the meat; roll over, and tie securely; wrap a cloth round it, put into boiling water, and simmer six hours, till tender; remove the cloth, and press; when cold, remove the strings.

"Sweet Sorrow" Over a Cow.

The late Bill Nye, humorist and agriculturalist, once felt like he didn't wish to be acquainted with his cow any longer, so he advertised her for sale as follows:

"Owing to ill health I will sell at my residence, in Township 19, Range 18, according to Government survey, one plush, raspberry-colored cow, aged eight years. She is a good milker and is not afraid of the ears or anything else. She is of undaunted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her house at present by means of a stay chain, but she will be sold to any one who will use her right. She is one-fourth Short-horn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barreled shotgun which goes with her. In May she generally goes away for a week or two, and returns with a tall, red calf with wobbly legs. Her name is Rose. I would rather sell her to a non-resident."

New Shops.

C. C. Haynes will open a meat market in his Shafter street building at Wilmington, Vt.

Ira E. Stewart and Charles L. Clifford have formed a partnership and opened a meat market at O'Neil's block, Bristol, Vt., last week.

Tony Maintz has opened his meat market at Biwabig, Minn.

D. K. Sheldon has opened a meat market on Center street, Lee, Mass.

A license has been granted to Frank Werner to open a meat market at 1232 West avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

A license has been granted to Thomas Grabner, to open a meat market at 129 Farmer street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank Dulack will open a butcher shop in his new block at Edwards, N. Y.

Cochrane Brothers have built a new meat market at West Cornwall, N. Y., and put in a new refrigerator.

Frank L. Mansfield will soon open a new butcher shop at Seaford, L. I.

Business Changes.

J. W. Miller has purchased the Maple Tree market at McPherson, Kans., and will run it.

C. D. Strickland & Son have bought out the meat and grocery business on North Main street, Hartford, Conn.

Orry H. Livermore of Rockford, N. Y., has purchased the market of W. G. Conklin, corner VanBuren and Dean streets, Watertown, N. Y.

Thomas Meegan has purchased the meat business of his father at Baldwinsville, Mass., and will move the market to the center of the city.

C. F. Leslie has taken possession of the market on Pleasant street, Whitman, Mass.



Is Healthful. It cannot be Deleted, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By
B. HELLER & CO.
CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago
U. S. A.
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

April 22, 1899.

Local & Personal

Medad Lodge B'Nai B'rith Ball.

The twenty-fifth anniversary banquet and ball of Medad Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, of New York City was held at Terrace Garden Assembly rooms, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, Sunday afternoon and evening of April 16th. The banquet which was for members only, was one of the most elaborate and delightful "talking fests" ever held in New York City. The guests were all seated at shortly after 5 p.m. The conviviality of the table continued nearly to the opening of the ball music by John Leffler's orchestra, soon after 8 o'clock. B'nai B'rith just ate, talked, toasted and had a good time. Most of the members of this old and respected lodge belong to the meat and the provision trades or are connected with them in some of their branches. All of the guests at the banquet board received a beautiful souvenir. The representative of The National Provisioner saw some of them. They were costly and chaste mementos of a happy evening. The fact that the banquet was the most largely attended and the most elegant affair of its kind held in the Lodge's long history shows the healthy state of the roll and the good feeling of the members all around for each other. It also attests the respect in which the honored president is held.

The ball itself was a very pretty and enjoyable event. It was free from loudness or the suggestion of any thought but the poetic glide and the innocent happiness of guileless youth in pleasant seance. Each face, each winsome smile, and each laughing eye told that it came for joy and was experiencing the rhapsody which unalloyed pleasure swells in the human soul. It was one of those big family affairs where fathers chatted with pride as they saw their loved ones laughing, and swinging gracefully in the inspiring maze. The sons and daughters of B'nai B'rith were having a good time on this quarter-century anniversary of the existence of their prosperous lodge. The young men were all gallant because, if for no other reason, the pretty ladies who honored them with numbers inspired gallantry. There were too many pretty girls to particularize if one knew their names. The representative of this paper may be excused for calling the roll as he knew the names of but a few. Misses Amelia and Louise Buchsbaum were two very charming ones of many pretty ladies. Miss J. Kramer was also conspicuous among the more noticeable beauties. The two handsome young ladies in gray, Misses Hattie and Rosie Kramer at once attracted the attention of the onlooker, as well as of a large bevy of attentive beaux. Miss Florrie Medzger was much admired. Her graceful carriage, and winsome manner, kept her a popular favorite. Miss Bella Sonn was a noticeably vivacious and pretty girl. Among the most admired matrons of the evening was Mrs. Sol Haas, wife of the popular butcher, and substantial citizen who owns the big market at Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue. Mrs. A. H. Sonn shared the personal popularity of her husband, the president of Medad Lodge. There were many other handsome ladies. The ball was fortunate in the number of the graceful figures and the pretty faces of its ladies,

most of whom dressed elegantly. Among the hundreds present we noticed: A. H. Sonn (president of Medad Lodge) and his wife, 337 East Forty-second street; Miss Bella Sonn, Sol Haas, wife and family, Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue; Sam Sonn and wife, 165 East Seventy-fifth street; Abe Levy and wife, 1672 Third ave; Marcus Kramer, Forty-eighth street between Third and Lexington avenues; Daniel Kramer and daughters, 73 East Eighty-fifth street; Julius Sahrumburger, 540 East Thirty-sixth street; Aaron Kramer and wife, 80 Christopher street; Abe Fitz, 841 First avenue; Charles Gunk and daughters, Sixty-first street and Madison avenue; B. Samuels (chaplain of the lodge), 334 East Fifty-second street; Moody Sonn, 337 East Forty-second street; Miss Flo Metzger, Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue; Louis Buchsbaum and sisters, Misses Amelia and Louise, 438 West Forty-seventh street; Max Buchsbaum, 438 West Forty-seventh street; Mr. and Mrs. Jake Weil, 350 West Forty-seventh street; Daniel Heim and wife, Louis Heimsturfer, wife and daughter Mr. Heimsturfer is the "fat" man, 319 East Fifty-second street; Ike Levy and wife, 574 Eleventh avenue; Sam Kalabach and wife (S. & S. Co.); Mr. Levy, the fat dealer; Herman Stern & wife, Bath Beach; Moses Haas and wife, Seventy-sixth street and Columbus avenue; William Katzenstein and his pretty niece, 110 avenue C. All of these families are in or connected with the meat and provision trade.

The following gentlemen had in charge the details of this successful evening's event:

Floor Managers.—Sol Haas, Julius Simon. Floor Committee.—George Mintz, chairman; Fred Gall, Joe Wolf, I. Joseph, I. Fleischman, Louis Haas, M. Kann, Michael Gross, Bernhard Haas Simon Sonn Michael Gross, Ike Manheimer, Simon Hirsch, Sol Gross, Sam Marx, Sam Kann, T. R. Wolf, N. Kraemer, Simon Emanuel, Sol Wolf.

Reception Committee.—Bernhard Manheimer chairman; B. Samuel, Rudolph Simon, H. Berlovitz, Marcus Kraemer, Julius Mintz, Leopold Simon, A. Dreyfous, Moses Hirsch.

Arrangement Committee.—Moses Haas, chairman; Abe Levy, Joe Stern, Abe Fetz, E. Bernheim, L. Heimsturfer, S. Heinbach.

** Mr. Roth, the butcher at 641 Tenth avenue, has had a hard time of it lately. Two years ago he lost one of his children by a sad accident. Very recently his devoted wife died, and last Saturday night he was prostrated by the loss of his sweet child. Such bereavements take the heart out of a man.

** The friends of The National Provisioner at Mr. Croker's \$10 dinner were John J. Harrington, Commissioner Lautry, John V. Donohue, Commissioner Dalton, Wm. Hornidge and Sol Sayles. Some of them told a representative of this paper that, in their estimation, it was the finest banquet ever held in New York City.

** G. H. Roberts, the well known fat dealer at Stamford, Conn., always wears his soldier cap when he visits New York. Mr. Roberts is quite a Republican leader up his way.

** The United Dressed Beef Company has obtained judgment against Rebecca L. Levin for \$368.

** Carson Bros., Freehold, N. J., are preparing to do big business this summer along the Jersey coast. They have telephone connection all over and have their market up-to-date in every way.

** C. E. Pretz, the energetic Far Rockaway butcher, has made a great many improvements in his mart. His old trade will hardly know the former shop when they look in there this summer. He is putting in blowers and a lot of new fangled things.

** Edelmann Bros. of Tenth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, have closed their old market and have opened a smaller shop one block below, on the avenue.

** Reinke Janssen, whose butcher shop is at 205 Warren street, Jersey City, is now in trouble because he placed his deadly fist too

hard against the neck of Frank Costello. Costello was influenced by liquor. He is dead, and Janssen is held for his death.

** Kingan & Co. have obtained a judgment against Edward Valentine for the sum of \$35.

** General Manager W. H. Noyes of Swift & Co., New York, and Mrs. Noyes left on Monday for Old Point Comfort, Va., where Mr. Noyes will recreate this week for his health. He has been ill for the last two weeks or more from grippe, and this rest was advised and necessary. Mr. Noyes has taxed himself very much lately and needed a "spell." He overtaxed his energetic nature when he should have sought quiet.

** John Stimmel, the big butcher and provision man at 9 Second avenue, served the \$1 Jeffersonian dinner last Saturday night and gave great dietary satisfaction. Mr. Stimmel runs the Assembly rooms on the Bowery, as well as the summer resort at Whitestone Landing.

** E. C. Howes, manager of the Westchester avenue branch of Swift & Co., has been absent several days on account of the death of his father-in-law Wednesday of last week. Mr. Howes resumed his post on Monday.

** An old-time butcher is gone. Tom S. Sheridan is dead. Ten years ago he retired from the butchering business. For many years he had an important mart in Washington market. He was volunteer No. 699 in the New York Volunteer Fire Department. He was a well known figure on Coney Island boulevard. His funeral was largely attended; was buried last Saturday in Greenwood cemetery. Mr. Sheridan was 76 years old. He leaves a widow and four sons, John, Walter, Frank, Albert, and a daughter, Mrs. Wm. MacMullen. He was much liked in life, and had many friends.

** Paul P. Wigand, butcher, at 90 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, last Saturday filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court. There are forty-two creditors, \$26,112.96 debts, and no assets.

** Peter Scheller was run down last Saturday by train 48 heading for Long Island City. He is a butcher of Ridgewood, N. Y., and was smashed while driving over the Long Island railroad tracks at Glendale, L. I. He was thrown fully twenty feet.

Interest in the Tug-of-War.

The late "tug-of-war" between the teams of New York Veal and Mutton Company and the United Dressed Beef Company at the Teutonia Assembly rooms is much discussed outside of those concerns and the desire is very strong to see the two identical teams pull again. We understand that the Veal and Mutton boys (otherwise the Arlington Social Club) are willing to accept a challenge for their team from the team of the United Dressed boys (otherwise the Empire Social Club) or any one for them for any sum from \$250 to \$500 a side and a sweepstake to pull the "tug" over again between the identical members of these two teams. Such a contest would draw an enormous crowd to see it. The friends of the teams can take it up and should pull off this event.

As Spring Approaches

your thoughts naturally turn to outdoor life.

By means of the telephone service you can arrange for country expeditions more expeditiously than in any other way. Livery stables, bicycle stores, railway ticket offices, country clubs and hotels, all have telephone service.

If your house and office are without the service there are 3,000 public stations in New York, but it is a pity to be without a facility in such constant demand for all purposes.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

18 Cortlandt Street. 952 Broadway.
15 Dec Street. 115 West 33rd Street.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,
405 W. 14th St., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."
TELEPHONE No. 2168-18th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over,

DEALERS IN
Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, April 21, 1899:**

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Hayman, J., 316 Stanton st.; to J. Winter (filed April 19).....

Bills of Sale.

Schuck, C., 579 2d ave.; to Swift and Company (filed April 15)..... Levin, Mary, 12 Ludlow st.; to S. Zermansky (filed April 17)..... Kahn, Pauline, 303 E 48th st.; to B. Hirtz (filed April 19).....

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Bloch, A., 750 Bridge st.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed April 14)..... Ritchie, H., 430 Fifth ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (reg.) (filed April 19).....

Bills of Sale.

Ringe, William, 384 Marcy ave.; to John C. Arbogast (filed April 18)....

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, April 21, 1899:**

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Ernst, Hy., 2018 Third ave.; to D. Wiesehan (filed April 15)..... Goorvin, J. F., 563 Third ave.; to A. Humpfrier (filed April 15)..... Edwards, Etta; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed April 15).....

Meyer & Co., 9-11 Broadway; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed April 15)..... Knopp, J. M., 273 Greenwich st.; to A. Knopp (filed April 15)..... Pepper, Jennie, 34 E. Fourteenth st.; to J. Jacoby (filed April 17).....

Hoernlein, Meta, 644 E. 141st st.; to C. H. Hinck (filed April 18)..... Prince, Hy., 16 Clinton pl. or 58 E. 8th st.; to B. Turkel (filed April 18)..... Damazek, Sophie, 58 Walker st.; to M. Karn (filed April 19).....

Bologna, G., 328 E. 12th st.; to C. Di Guolaino (filed April 19)..... Sand, W.; to J. E. Jillson (filed April 19).....

Galdge, H., 301 Front st.; to Antonetto Galdge (filed April 20)..... Russo, V., 446 E. 115th st.; to G. Stattiano (filed April 20).....

Hubner, Anna R., 550½ E. 13th st.; to C. Furcht (filed April 20).....

Bills of Sale.

Theil, C., 3023 3d ave; to H. Gresler (filed April 17)..... Hoernlein, H. A., 641 145th st.; to R. Asher (filed April 18).....

Asher, Rich; to Meta Hoernlein (filed April 18)..... Turkel, B., 16 Clinton pl.; to H. Prince (filed April 18).....

Auricchio, C., 171 Thompson st.; to G. Norducci (filed April 17)..... Rodensky, L., 66 Chrystie st.; to P. Rubenstein (filed April 19).....

Gould, J. A., 1805 Lexington ave.; to C. E. Jillson (filed April 19)..... Jillson, C. E., 1805 Lexington ave.; to W. Sand (filed April 19).....

Bodenstat, John, 694 Elton ave.; to A. & G. Grote (filed April 20)..... Brown, Israel, 208 Forsyth st.; to H. Lipman (filed April 20).....

Greenberg, H. & N., 25 Henry st.; to A. Levy (filed April 20).....

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Himkken, N. F., 110 Wyckoff ave.; to Brooklyn Cash Reg. Co. (filed April 14).....

Orthmann, John, 278 5th ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed April 14).....	145
Munger, Hollis J. and Thos. B. Miller, 98 West st.; to Wilhelmina C. Cole (filed April 15).....	1,675
Maschettini, Luigi & Enrico Petti, 308 Bond st.; to Luigi Bari (filed April 17).....	100
Klee, J. P., 205 Nostrand ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (reg.) (filed April 19).....	135
Cramer, Henry C., 1741 Broadway; to Knucks & Bruniges (filed April 19).....	3,300
Becker, Jacob, Elton st. and Belmont ave.; to Gustav Gombrect (filed April 19).....	100

Bills of Sale.

Ottersteat, Christian, 291 Evergreen ave.; to Rudolph D. Schmeelke (filed April 17).....	1,850
Martino, G., 216 Columbia st.; to Eliza Martino (filed April 18).....	500
Rhode, John H., 1513-15 Broadway, and the stable, Saratoga ave and Hancock st.; to Kate Hehr, leases, etc.	

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—Spencer & Stoughton, East Hartford; meats; diss.; succeeded by Wm. G. Stoughton.—Levi S. Wood, New Caanan; butcher; giving up business.—C. E. Nothnagle, Bridgeport; meat; R. E. mortg. \$1500.

ILLINOIS.—E. A. Gardner, Chicago; market, etc.; sold out.—Ford & Comstock, Chicago; market, etc.; bill for accounting and receiver.—Morris Mayer, Chicago; poultry, etc.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

INDIANA.—Coffin, Fletcher & Co., Indianapolis; pork packers; Albert W. Coffin, individual, R. E. deed \$3242.—Kenworthy, Johnson & McCrea, Greenfield; Johnson, McCrea & Linn succeed.

MARYLAND.—Wm. A. Brice, Baltimore; meats; filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Edgar Randall, Beverly; provisions, etc.; Chatt. mortg. \$1400.—Benj. F. Colby, Boston; provisions; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—D. C. Trauter, Lowell; provisions; filed petition in bankruptcy.—Thos. Hull, Medford; retail provisions; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

MISSOURI.—J. W. Milnes, Carthage; meat, etc.; Chatt. mortgs. \$500.

MONTANA.—Henry Nickel, et al, Butte; meat; Chatt. mortgs. \$10,061.—T. L. Mathews, Helena; meat; satisfaction of R. E. mortg. \$4000.

NEW YORK.—H. A. Gildersleeve, Fairport; meat; sold out.—H. W. Clark, Sidney; restaurant; succeeded by B. H. Robinson.—Louis Steiner, Buffalo; meats; chatt. mortg. \$125.—George Winzenried, Buffalo; meat; R. E. mortg., \$2000.

OHIO.—Herman Pilhashy, Cincinnati; market; deed; \$3500.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mrs. Wm. H. Evans, Carbondale; meat; judgt., \$200.

VIRGINIA.—Leaker & Clerkbur, Richmond; fish and oysters; N. F. Bull Co. succeed.—Joseph Hantz, Newport News; meats; petition filed in bankruptcy.—Montgomery & Co., Richmond; deed release R. E., \$1720.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Theo. Wentzell, Wheeling; butcher; sold out.

Not Monat & Labarre, the Meat Men.

Coincidences are annoying and cause errors which can only be regretted. As reliable as our source of information is our advices erred in stating that "Monat & Labarre," the meat firm of Holyoke, Mass., had been attached. This reputable meat firm is so well known and the one-time existence of an old liquor firm of the same name and town not being known, an attachment against "Monat & Labarre" was taken, naturally, to mean the meat concern. We are pleased to discover the mistake and to correct it. The firm attached at Holyoke, Mass., was the old liquor concern of "Monat & Labarre," and it in no way had anything to do with the live young meat firm of "Monat & Labarre" of the same city. The above statement is made upon the authority of one of the members of the old liquor firm.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Utica, N. Y., at a meeting held Thursday night of last week, decided, and all the members agreed, not to give any more cash coupons, trading stamps, or cash discounts. Even members outside of the Association and the grocers will join in the warfare on these concerns.

The stamps were first issued with the understanding that they would be given out only when spot cash was paid. This was adhered to for a time, or until the giving of stamps came to be general. Then some dealers began going a little further until stamps are given on weekly payment of bills, and there are dealers who give them on monthly payments. This largely does away with the good result expected from the giving of stamps.

The Oswego (N. Y.) Retail Butcher's Association was held in the City Bank Building last week. There was a good attendance and some legislative matters were discussed. The Association wishes to cement its organization.

The butchers' ball was a great success at Janesville, Wis. At midnight supper was served at the surrounding restaurants. After supper, the dancing was resumed. The committee was: William Murray, Thomas Courtney and Thomas Murray. The floor was in charge of Robert Courtney, Thomas Murray, John Keenan and William Conroy.

We learn the following from Binghamton, N. Y.: President E. L. Hopton of the local Retail Butchers' Association, and President W. N. Croffut and Vice-President D. E. Barnum of the Grocers' Association a day or two ago had a conference with Assemblyman Rogers in relation to the passing of a bill at Albany to do away with the trading stamp scheme in this state. The bill was introduced in the Senate some time ago by Mr. Ford and was recommitted to the Code Committee of the House for a reading after its third reading before the House. The bill has already passed the Senate and if it becomes a law will effectively do away with trading stamp associations. Assemblyman Rogers was at first opposed to the bill, but after the conference with the retail butchers' and grocers' representatives of this city he changed his mind.

Sam. Nagle's New Market.

On Monday last Samuel Nagle opened his new refrigerator and salesrooms at the corner of Loew avenue and West street, West Washington market. The place has a newness and a freshness which are just compliments to the excellent city dressed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, poultry and general good stuff which the proprietor is known for carrying. Mr. Nagle is one of the largest slaughterers of fine sheep and lambs in the metropolitan area. It is quite a luxury to see a fresh, clean, live, big meat market in old West Washington market. Most of the stalls have such little overhauling that a place like Mr. Nagle's looks like a nook of good cheer. When a progressive man gets into a new place with good stuff somebody must do business. He sets a good example to the man who should improve, and the buyers of his goods can set a toothsome table.

Hance Brothers' Improvements.

Hance Brothers, the large poultry and game dealers of West Washington market, are making important and extensive improvements in their premises. Three of the main stands are being entirely ripped out, the whole of the old interior structure torn down and, in the space, will be installed three good-sized ice boxes. These improvements will give their increasing business that facility which it has needed for some time. The extension will be completed as soon as possible, the work being now in progress.

Business Opportunities.

POSITION WANTED.

A practical man well posted in the beef and provision business, desires position. Has been in the butcher business for fifteen years, and can furnish best of references, and also bond, if desired.

Address, G. P. Box 26,
Care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284-286 Pearl Street, New York.

POSITION WANTED.

Practical, first-class sausage-maker capable to take full charge of factory. Would like to hear from parties organizing a company; 16 years' experience, partly in Germany, and this country. Best of reference.

Address "Sausage Department,"
Care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284 Pearl St., New York City.

FOREMAN WANTED.

Practical man wanted as foreman, at a small Fertilizer plant in Penna. State wages expected and give reference. Address O. F. C. Box 14, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER 284 Pearl Street, New York.

TO LET.

First class equipped slaughterhouse on West Side. Best location. For particulars, inquire of J. LEVY,
21 to 25 Grace Ave.,
West Washington Market,
New York.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.

On Friday there was nothing further done; the total sales of city in hhds for the week had been 150 hhds, and at 4½c, as before noted; there are left 200 hhds of the week's make unsold. Refusals were given the night before on fully 500 hhds city at 4½c, but nothing has come from them; the west had these refusals. While the open bids on city are not over 4, it is believed that 4½c would be paid.

OLEO STEARINE.

On Friday, in New York, 5½c was asked and 5¾c bid, with a quiet market. At Chicago 5½c was asked and 5¾c bid, while reports were that the day before a sale had been made there at 3¾c.

COTTON OIL.

On Friday the market was very slow; the continued weakness for cotton was quieting buyers, although it had no effect to weaken prices; good off yellow stood at 25½c, and all other grades essentially as quoted in our review.

HAUNTS IN THE WILD WOODS

AND

GAY PLACES FOR SUMMER OUTINGS.

Either or both, can be found along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Michigan, Iowa and the Dakotas. Among the many delightful summer resorts are Delavan, Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Elkhart Lake, Marquette, Madison, Kilbourn, Minocqua, Star Lake, Lakes Okoboji, Spirit Lake, Clear Lake, Big Stone, Frontenac, White Bear and Lake Minnetonka. In the north woods of Wisconsin, in the forests of Northern Michigan and Minnesota, and in the far stretches of the Dakotas true sportsmen can fish and hunt to their heart's content. For pamphlet of "Summer Tours," and "Fishing and Hunting," apply to nearest ticket agent, or address with two-cent stamp, Geo. H. Heafford, Gen'l Pass, Agt., 555 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

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Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	a 5.22
Prime steam	a 5.20
Neutral	a 6.5%
Compound	a 4.5%

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	a 5%
----------------	------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	a 40
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	a 37
Lard oil, No. 1	a 29
Lard oil, No. 2	a 27
Oleo oil, "Extra"	a 75
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	42 1/2 a 45
Neatsfoot oil, Extra	35
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	28
Tallow oil	40

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	a 4 3/4
No. 2	3 1/4 a 4
Edible Tallow	a 4 3/4

GREASES.

Brown	3 a 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2 a ...
White, A.	3 1/2 a ...
White, B.	... a 3 1/2
Bone	a 4

BUTCHERS' FAT.

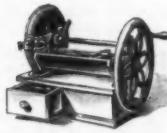
Rough shop fat	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Inferior or black fat	1 1/2 a 2
Suet	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	25 1/2
Crude, in tanks	22
Butter oil, barrels	29 a 30
Horns, HOOFS AND BONES.	
Horns No. 1	\$190 a \$205 per ton 65-70 lbs. av
Hoops	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 per ton
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. av
PACKERS' SUNDRIES.	
Pork loins	7 1/4 a 8
Pocket pieces	a 4
Tenderloins	15 a 15 1/2
Spare ribs	a 4
Trimmings	a 4
Boston butts	a 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	2 1/4 a 3
CURING MATERIALS.	
Tenderloins	15 a 15 1/2
Pure open kettle	a 4 1/2
White, clarified	4 1/2 a 5
Plantation, granulated	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
COOPERAGE.	
Barrels	a 80
Lard barrels	1.05



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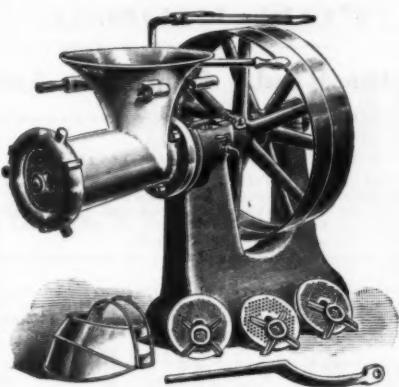


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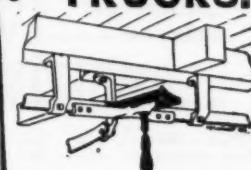
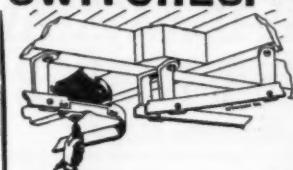
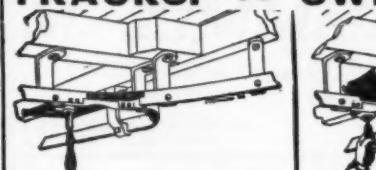
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Acid Phosphate	Cranberries	Malt	Soda, Caustic
Alcohol	Cream Tartar	Manioc	Salt
Alum	Crushed Fruits	Maple Sugar	Salt, Celery
Almond Paste	Curry Powder	Maple Syrup	Saltpetre
Almond Powder	Cut Soles, Leather	Marmalade	Samp
Ammonia	Cuttle Fish Bone	Matches	Sardines, Paste
Anchovies	Devilled Meats	Meat Cutters	Sardines, Imported
Arrow Root	Disinfectants	Metal Polishes	Sardines, Domestic
Axes and Hatchets	Dog Cakes	Milk Food	Sarsaparilla
Axle Grease	Dried Fruit	Mince Meat	Saratoga Chips
Bags, Manila Warp	Dusters, Feather	Molasses	Sauces
Bags and Bagging (Hemp, etc.)	Extracts, Flavoring	Mustard	Sausage Seasoning
Baby Food	Extract, Root Beer	Mustard, Prepared	Scales
Baking Powders	Extract of Beef	Nuts	Scythes
Bam-Wire	Feminaceous Goods	Meat Meats	Sea Moss Farine
Blankets	Faucets, Molasses, etc.	Oatmeal	Sealing Wax
Beans, Dried	Figs	Oat Flakes	Seal
Beef Extract	Fireworks	Oats, Rolled	Shoe Dressing
Beef Wax	Fish, Salt	Oil, Castor	Shot
Binder Twine	Fish, Smoked	Oil, Cotton Seed	Shovels, Spades, etc.
Bird Gravel	Fish, Oysters, Can'd	Oil, Linseed	Snuff
Bird Seed	Flavoring Extracts	Oil, Harness	Soaps, Laundry
Blacking, Stove	Florida Water	Oil, Tanks	Soaps, Toilet
Boat and Shoe	Fly Paper	Olives	Soaps, Scouring
Blue and Bluing	Fodder Yarns	Olive Oil	Soaps, Castile
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Borax, Powdered	Fruits, Green	Oysters, Canned	Soda, Bicarb.
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Brown	French Vegetables	Paper, Toilet	Soup Tablets, Evap.
Brushes	Fruit Butter	Paper, Bag & Sacks	Spices
Butter, Fruit	Fruit, Marmalades,	Paper, Parchment	Spung Balances
Butter	Jellies, etc.	Paper, Wrapping	Starch, Laundry
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Candy	Fruit Syrups	Perfumery, etc.	Stove Polish
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Cereals, Prepared	Grocers' Hardware	Polish, Metal	Teas
Chalk	Grocers' Sundries	Potash, Ball	Tinctures
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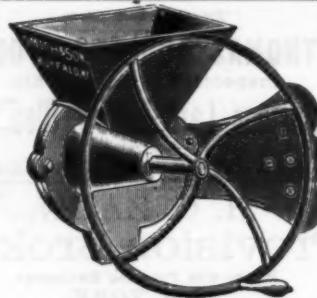
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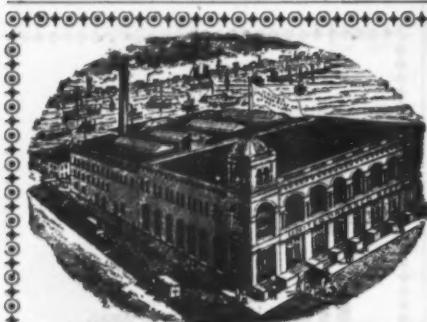
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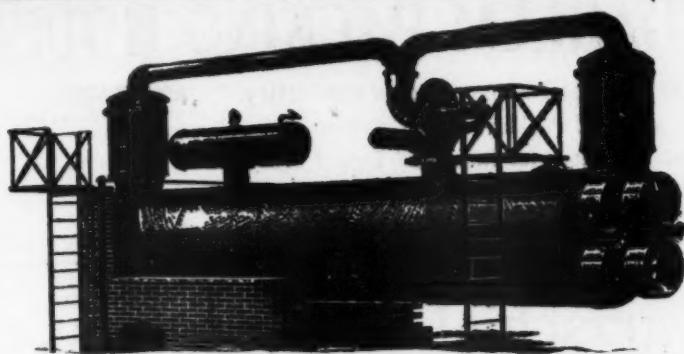
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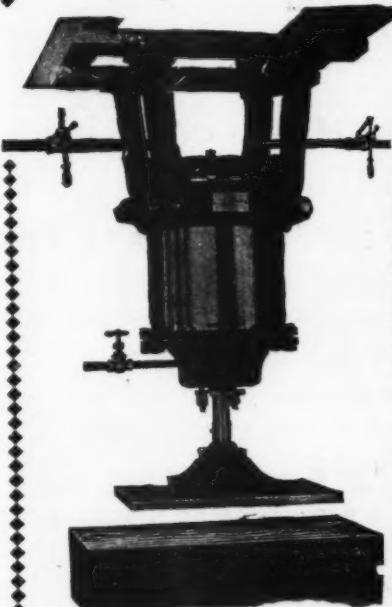
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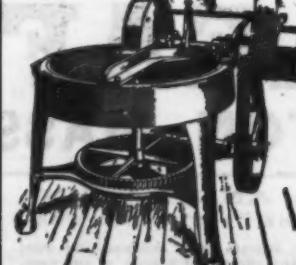
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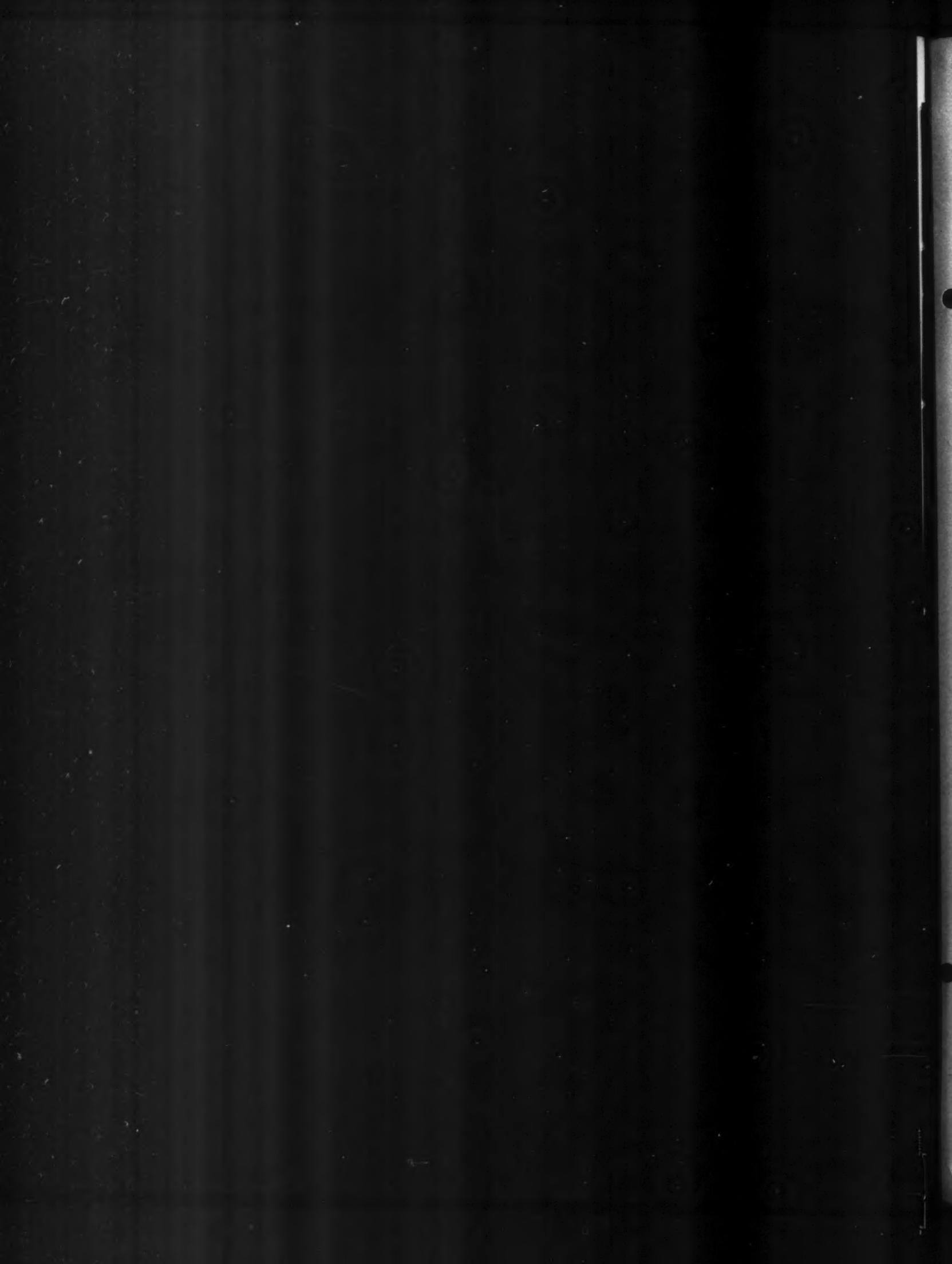
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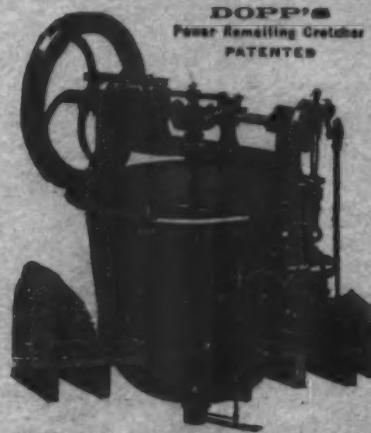
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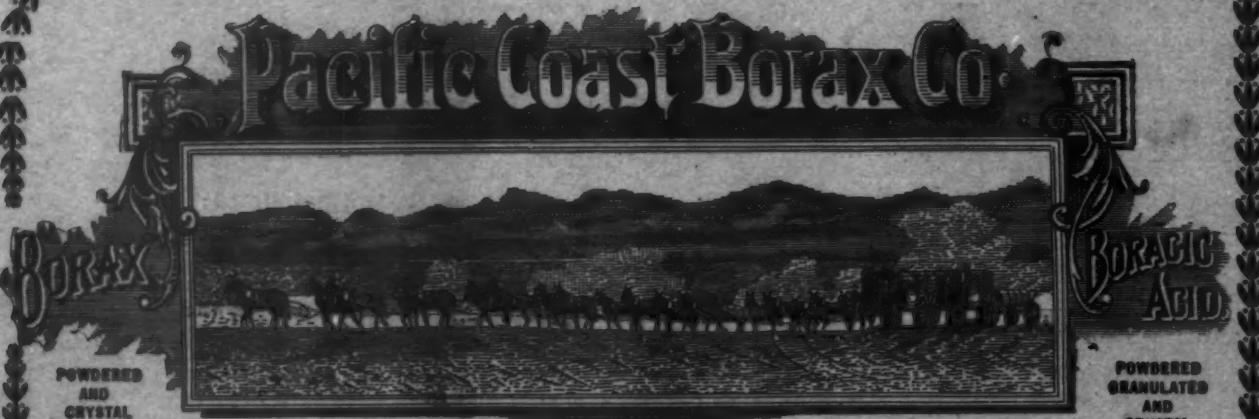


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